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## Libya denies involvement in Chad

BEIRUT (R) — Libya Sunday denied Sudanese charges that it was trying to overthrow the Chadian government but said it would oppose attempts to turn Chad into an anti-Libyan base. The Sudan News Agency Saturday quoted a senior Sudanese official as saying Libya was helping mercenaries under its command to occupy a Chadian town with the aim of overthrowing the government of Hissene Habre. The Libyan news agency JANA quoted a Foreign Liaison Bureau (foreign ministry) source as saying the aim of the Sudanese charges was to cover up plans by Sudan and Egypt to intervene in Chad "to serve imperialist objectives in the region." The source said Libya remained neutral in the Chadian issue.

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## Jordanian-Palestinian committee to meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the People in the Occupied Arab Territories is due to meet here on May 27 to discuss the recent Jordanian measures on travel across the River Jordan's two bridges, according to a report in Al Rai newspaper Sunday. It said that Khalil Al Wazir, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's executive committee, held talks on the subject last Thursday with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

## Lebanon briefs Sana'a on pullout agreement

BAHRAIN (R) — Lebanese Finance Minister Adel Hamiyeh Sunday briefed North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, the Saudi Press Agency said. In a despatch from the North Yemen capital Sana'a, it said Mr. Hamiyeh also delivered a message to President Saleh from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel outlining Lebanon's situation. Mr. Hamiyeh arrived in Sana'a Saturday night. He is due to visit South Yemen later.

## Israeli detained for smashing Arab cars

TEL AVIV (R) — A Jewish youth in the Israeli-occupied West Bank township of Kiryat Arba was arrested for allegedly smashing Arab cars, Israeli security forces said Saturday. Police were also searching for two other youths involved in smashing car tyres belonging to Arabs.

## Libyans protest Lebanon pact

BEIRUT (R) — Thousands of Libyans demonstrated Sunday in Tripoli and other Libyan towns in protest against the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, the Libyan news agency JANA reported.

## Fresh clashes as Gandhi tours Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — One person was killed and 18 injured as fresh clashes flared in the North Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir in the run-up to June 5 elections, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Sunday. The renewed violence, in which at least three people have died and 400 have been injured in the past two weeks of electioneering, coincided with a campaign tour of the mountain state by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

## Tunisian envoy arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Essebsi arrived here Sunday for a four-day official visit to Syria during which he will have talks with President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. The official Syrian news agency SANA said the Tunisian minister was carrying a message to President Assad from President Habib Bourguiba on the current situation and questions of mutual interest.

## PLO chairman blames 'Arab regimes' for unrest among forces

# Arafat says revolt will not shake PLO

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat Sunday blamed "Arab regimes" for spurring a revolt by dissident commando officers in Lebanon and said it would not shake the PLO.

He was speaking at a rally in a Palestinian refugee camp outside the northern port of Tripoli apparently to raise support against the peaceful protest by officers in his own Fatah group in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

In Damascus earlier, a spokesman for leftist Fatah dissident Abu Saleh said the officers had rejected "conciliation moves by Fatah's Central Committee Saturday night aimed at ending the revolt."

Referring to the dissidents, Mr. Arafat said: "You may ask me about the clamour in the Bekaa. I tell you that the mountain was in labour and gave birth to a mouse."

"These are Arab attempts which we are used to. They will not shake us. No Arab regime with its money or arms can confront the Palestine revolution," he said, without naming any Arab states.

The dissidents began their revolt in protest at military appointments made by Mr. Arafat and later issued a series of political demands, including calling on the PLO leader not to abandon "armed struggle."

But Mr. Arafat Sunday defended his pursuit of peaceful ways to end the Middle East crisis, saying the PLO's talks with Jordan on joint political moves were still open.

Jordan last month broke off talks with the PLO after the two sides failed to agree on a joint approach to Middle East peace during several months of talks.

"I say I have not closed the talks with Jordan," he declared. He also defended a plan, agreed with Jordan before the talks were broken off, to establish a link between Jordan and a future Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We proposed a union between two parliaments or governments... we would proclaim a central government and a central army," he said.

### Fateh mutiny

A group of Fateh officers in eastern Lebanon began a "corrective movement" against the appointment of military commanders whom they deemed to have performed poorly during Israel's advance through southern Lebanon last June.

They later accused Mr. Arafat of seeking to abandon the "armed struggle" and called for a clear commitment not to withdraw PLO

forces from Lebanon.

The Beirut government is asking both Syria and the PLO to pull out from Lebanon on the basis of a troop withdrawal accord signed last week with Israel. But both have opposed the agreement.

Mr. Arafat later repeated his view that there is no solution to the Lebanese crisis other than war.

"The factors in the situation have not changed and I expect this war shortly," he told reporters. Last week Mr. Arafat said war was the only way to unblock a diplomatic impasse caused by Israel's invading Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat is head of Fateh, the backbone of the PLO which he founded in 1965, as well as chairman of the organisation.

The extent of the rebellion is hard to judge, though Mr. Arafat has visited his men in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley almost every day over the last week, apparently to counter the dissidents.

On Sunday, he visited the northern city of Tripoli to meet fighters in two refugee camps there, his first trip to north Lebanon since he evacuated his forces from Israeli-besieged Beirut last August.

The senior dissident officer, Col. Abu Musa, commander of Fateh's "Yarmouk Forces," said last week they would use only democratic means to air their grievances.

The PLO has an estimated 6,000-8,000 men beside Syrian forces in northern and eastern Lebanon facing Israeli troops in the south.

Close observers of the PLO in Damascus are confident that Mr. Arafat can ride out the protest. They say Mr. Arafat has a built-in majority inside his organisation, and affirm that even his harshest critics on the PLO's left wing accept that he is irreplaceable.

Dissident fighters at the Bekaa Valley village of Choueiri, about five kilometres behind the Syrian-Israeli front line, told a Reuters reporter on Friday the "rebellion was not against Mr. Arafat himself but against his "deviation."

PLO sources said Fateh had scheduled a meeting of its 74-member revolutionary council for the South Yemen capital of Aden within the next few days. It will discuss the dissident movement and prepare for a full-scale Fateh congress as demanded by the dissidents.

## Kuwait urges Arab talks on withdrawal agreement

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait said Sunday Arab states should reach a unified decision on the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

"Any agreement made with the Zionist enemy should be discussed by all Arab states... and a unified decision on the agreement should be taken at the appropriate time," Kuwaiti chief government spokesman Abdul Aziz Hussein told reporters.

Mr. Hussein was speaking after a cabinet session devoted to reviewing the U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli agreement signed last Tuesday and its repercussions in the Arab World.

"Any agreement made with the enemy and which threatens the security of any Arab country harms the rights of the Arab Nation," Mr. Hussein added, in what appeared to be implicit criticism of the accord.

But Mr. Hussein added that the cabinet reaffirmed Kuwait's independence and sovereignty.

Syria, whose attitude is vital to the accord, has rejected it. The Kuwaiti cabinet met shortly after Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander had delivered a message from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Mr. Iskander, one of two Syrian envoys sent to explain Syria's rejection of the agreement to Arab rulers, later arrived in Bahrain before heading on to Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

He began his tour in Saudi Arabia where he saw King Fahd Saturday as Lebanese state television said Saudi Arabia might try to arrange a summit between Mr. Assad and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to try to bridge their differences.

Asked by Reuters in Bahrain whether the television report was correct, Mr. Iskander replied: "Believe me, I have no idea and I was there yesterday."



DEMAND FOR RIGHT TO ABORTION: Spanish police Friday try to disperse a group of demonstrators, mostly women, who had

chained themselves together, demanding the right to abortion, which is banned under Spanish law (A.P. wirephoto)

## Wazzan urges Syria to withdraw

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon called on Syria Sunday to withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops from the country and test Israel's pledge to pull out if Damascus does the same.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, speaking to the Lebanese magazine Monday Morning, underlined the importance of Syrian cooperation in implementing last Tuesday's agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

He said: "Should Syria agree to help us, only then will it be known whether Israel will withdraw or not."

Mr. Wazzan added: "If for whatever reason there is no Israeli withdrawal, the effect on the general conditions of Lebanon and the region as a whole will be of the utmost gravity."

In Paris, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem predicted to reporters that Syria would probably negotiate soon on troop withdrawal.

drawals despite its initial rejection of the U.S.-sponsored accord signed by Israel and Lebanon.

Syria says the agreement infringes Lebanese sovereignty and harms Syrian and Arab security.

Syria refused to recognise the withdrawal agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel on May 17. Israel agreed to withdraw only if Syrian and Palestinian forces also left Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan said that if Lebanon had not signed the agreement Israel would have appeared in Western eyes as a thwarted peace maker.

"Hence the importance of Syrian assistance," the prime minister said. "Should Syria agree to help us, only then will it be known whether Israel will withdraw or not."

### Baghdad raps Syria

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party said Sunday Syria's insistence on keeping its troops in

Lebanon was giving Israel a pretext to set conditions for withdrawing its troops.

In a statement carried by the Iraqi News Agency, Iraq's pan-Arab leadership also said the Lebanese-Israeli accord on Israeli troop withdrawal constituted a chain on Lebanon's sovereignty which "could be turned into a bridgehead for Zionism."

Blaming the Syrian move into Lebanon in 1976 for massacres of Lebanese and Palestinian forces, it urged Lebanese forces and the Arab people to oust Syrian troops and what it said were Iranian mercenary groups from the country.

Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival wings of the Baath Arab Socialist Party, whose ideology calls for Arab unity and socialism. Both groups have pan-Arab and national leaderships.

The rival wings have been feuding intermittently since the late 1960s. Syria backs Iran in its current Gulf war with Iraq.

## Salem says Damascus will soften opposition

PARIS (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said Sunday Syria would probably negotiate on troop withdrawals from Lebanon soon despite its initial rejection of an Israeli-Lebanese accord on the issue.

At the end of a brief tour of Italy, West Germany and France to gain support for the U.S.-backed agreement, Mr. Salem told a news conference at his Paris hotel.

"We are fully convinced that we will have no major problem with Syria, that once this cloud passes we and the Syrians will get together, hopefully in the coming few weeks, and solve it together."

Syria says the plan, by allowing joint Lebanese-Israeli "supervisory teams" to operate in South Lebanon, undermines Lebanese sovereignty and gives Israel gains for its invasion. Israel says it will not pull out its troops until Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) agree to do likewise.

Mr. Salem suggested that Syria's rejection of the withdrawal plan, signed by Israel and Lebanon on Tuesday, was a bargaining position dictated by its need to present itself as a defender of Arab nationalism.

Mr. Salem said Lebanon was ready to work out arrangements with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to guarantee Syria's security and sovereignty.

Syria, whose attitude is vital to the accord, has rejected it. The Kuwaiti cabinet met shortly after Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander had delivered a message from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Mr. Iskander, one of two Syrian envoys sent to explain Syria's rejection of the agreement to Arab rulers, later arrived in Bahrain before heading on to Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

He began his tour in Saudi Arabia where he saw King Fahd Saturday as Lebanese state television said Saudi Arabia might try to arrange a summit between Mr. Assad and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to try to bridge their differences.

Asked by Reuters in Bahrain whether the television report was correct, Mr. Iskander replied: "Believe me, I have no idea and I was there yesterday."

unity and long-term interests in the region.

He said Lebanon never expected Syria to approve any accord signed with Israel. But he added: "I do not believe the Syrian position is final. We believe that Mr. Assad will discuss the agreement with the Lebanese in great detail."

"I cannot conceive that Syria will remain adamant in its present position and expose Lebanon to the infinite dangers that we face. The choice is between withdrawal with this agreement or the extinction of Lebanon."

Lebanon did not expect Mr. Assad to approve the agreement but only to accept it as the best possible, Mr. Salem said.

He said the 8,000 Palestinian fighters in Lebanon were closely linked to Syria, which has some 40,000 soldiers there, and would have to cooperate with a Syrian decision to pull out.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon last June, has an estimated 25,000 troops in the country.

If the accord was not implemented in a month or two, it would die a natural death, Mr. Salem said.

He said there were some aspects of his country's agreement with Israel which he did not like, but he emphasised that it was the best possible accord under the circumstances.

## Israelis detain 2 suspects in peace protester killing

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police are holding two suspects in connection with the murder three months ago of peace demonstrator Emil Grunzweig, a spokesman said Sunday.

The Israeli newspaper Maariv identified one of the suspects as a supporter of the extreme nationalist Kach (Thus) group and a seminary student in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish township in the heart of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Mr. Grunzweig died outside the cabinet office on Feb. 10 when a grenade landed among demonstrators demanding the resignation of then Defence Minister

Ariel Sharon for his role in the Beirut massacre of Palestinian refugees last September. The grenade also injured nine people.

The two suspects are the first to be held in connection with the killing, though Israeli newspapers have reported that immediately after the incident police repeatedly questioned Rabbi Meir Kahane, the head of Kach and the founder of the militant U.S.-based Jewish Defence League.

Maariv said the seminary student was found to possess grenades similar to the one that exploded.

## Air display crash kills 5

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — A Canadian forces Starfighter crashed and killed three adults and two children in a car Sunday during an air display watched by half a million people.

Police said the victims had been parked in woods near Frankfurt airport. The plane's pilot parachuted to safety.

Pieces of flaming wreckage set several other parked cars ablaze but caused no other casualties.

A Canadian forces spokesman said the plane, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson, 27, was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in the display at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Force Base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

He said Capt. Stephenson, who was to do a solo display in the formation, performed two complete circuits and had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past near the spectators when the plane malfunctioned. He used his ejector seat to escape.

Police said the plane exploded in the air and blazing wreckage rained down on woods near the home stadium of the Eintracht Frankfurt Soccer Club, about eight kilometres from the airport.

The area was thronged with people from the Frankfurt area celebrating a holiday weekend.

The air show was halted immediately after the crash.

The Canadian forces spokesman said a board of inquiry had been convened to investigate the cause of the crash.

## Iraq, Iran deny attacking civilian areas

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq and Iran denied attacking civilians as a United Nations team started a tour of the two Gulf war zones to assess damage and casualties in civilian areas.

In Baghdad Saturday night, the Iraqi News Agency said Iraq denied Iranian charges that it had shelled the southern Iranian city of Abadan or other towns.

Iran's claims aimed to "divert the eyes of world public opinion and the Iranian people from the daily savage attacks against Iraqi border towns and civilians," it quoted Culture and Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassem as saying.

## Syrian envoy arrives in Algiers

PARIS (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid Sunday received Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al Share, the Algerian news agency monitored in Paris reported. Mr. Share said on arrival in Algiers Saturday night he would deliver a message from President Hafez Al Assad about Syria's rejection of the U.S.-sponsored agreement on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Mr. Share is one of several envoys Mr. Assad dispatched throughout the Arab World to explain his position. Lebanese envoys were also touring Arab capitals to seek support for their government. The politburo of the ruling National Liberation Front, which met Saturday under Chadli's chairmanship, expressed in a balanced statement its solidarity with Syria and its respect of Lebanon's national independence and sovereignty.

## 23 feared murdered in renewed Shouf feud

BEIRUT (R) — At least 23 people were feared dead Sunday after a wave of abductions in a Lebanese mountain feud between leftist and rightist villagers.

Security officials said they had recovered 10 bodies in the Shouf mountains outside Beirut where more than 100 people from both communities were kidnapped at road blocks Saturday.

The officials said they feared 13 more kidnap victims may have been murdered. The rightist Falangist radio said 14 leftists were seized and killed in revenge for the death of nine captured rightists.

The radio said the Falangist leader in the Shouf area, Joseph Al Hashem, had urged village heads to free all captives still alive.

The Shouf mountains have long been a battleground between the leftists and the rightists.

The latest conflict broke out Saturday after a Druze sheikh was killed by a land mine in the village of Kfarhim, according to security sources.

Angry Druze villagers dragged about 20 rightists from passing cars and hustled them off to captivity. The rightists responded by snatching Druze travellers.

The leftist Mourabitoun radio reported that more people were seized by Falangist forces Sunday. A jittery atmosphere spread through mountain villages and the gunmen on road blocks found few vehicles to challenge.

Lebanese security forces shut off the roads between rightist Zaitle and Druze communities.

State-run Beirut Radio said President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan were taking urgent steps to halt the abductions and secure release of the captives.

Druze leader Prince Majeed Arslan contacted village leaders and urged them to call off the vendetta.

Reuters correspondent Phil Davison reported from Israel's front-line mountain position at Sofar that the Israelis had cut off the main Beirut-Damascus highway Sunday because of tension in the region.

People arriving by car from behind Syrian lines, 300 metres from Israeli positions, were being turned back, unless they were prepared to come through on foot, he reported.

The mountain townships of Aley and Bhamdoun, scene of regular clashes, were deserted, with most people clearly having moved to Beirut or elsewhere.

Apart from Israeli jeeps, armoured cars and petrol tankers chugging up the mountain roads, there was virtually no traffic on the roads.

An Israeli officer at a road block on the highway said: "When the situation among local residents is as tense as this, we think it's safer to stop people driving through."

## Habib arrives in Beirut after talks with Shamir

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. roving envoy Philip Habib arrived in Beirut Sunday for a further effort at breaking the deadlock over withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Official sources said he flew in from Israel to brief Lebanese officials on the result of his visits to Israel, Cairo and Riyadh.

Mr. Habib has been seeking a way round the impasse over Syria's refusal to accept the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on troop withdrawals. The Israelis agreed last week to pull out their troops from Lebanon provided Syrians and Palestinians did the same.

The Syrian attitude on withdrawal appeared Sunday to be hardening. The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin said anyone expecting a climbdown by Damascus was "plunging into illusion."

Earlier in Israel Mr. Habib met Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and told him he remained optimistic Syria would agree to a withdrawal. Israel Radio reported.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and told him he remained optimistic Syria would agree to a withdrawal. Israel Radio reported.

The Israeli cabinet Sunday ratified its agreement with Lebanon on a withdrawal of foreign forces. Israel has made its pull back of an estimated 25,000 men conditional on the withdrawal of 40,000 Syrian and 6,000-8,000 Palestinian troops.

Syria has rejected the agreement, saying it favours Israel. Syrian leaders last week refused to see Mr. Habib, saying they had nothing to discuss with him. But the U.S. envoy has continued his shuttle to other Arab countries to seek support for the U.S.-mediated accord.

The agreement was signed in separate ceremonies in Israel and Lebanon last week at the end of more than four months of negotiations.

## Israeli doctors intensify strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Some 7,000 government-employed doctors went on strike Sunday, paralysing Israel's medical services, and many left the city to avoid being ordered back to work.

The Israeli cabinet met to discuss the strike and said back-to-work orders would be issued Monday if the doctors did not return to their posts.

Only about 10 per cent of doctors in the state-run health association showed up for work Sunday.

Rami Shai, head of the doctors' union, said they had resigned en masse Sunday morning and therefore could not be issued with the orders. Doctors can be imprisoned for refusing an instruction to return to work.

## Iranian chopper lands in Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — An Iranian navy pilot was arrested when he landed a helicopter illegally in Oman Saturday, the Gulf News Agency quoted an Omani spokesman as saying Sunday.

The spokesman said the helicopter, an Alouette 3 owned by the Iranian National Oil Company, landed in the Musandam Peninsula area which juts into the Straits of Hormuz opposite Iran.

The pilot, identified as Captain Jeeza Jahan, 29, was arrested immediately after the helicopter touched down and taken to jail, the agency said. He was charged with entering Oman illegally, it added.

Last week, an Iranian air force corporal was arrested after hijacking an Iranian military patrol plane and parachuting into the hands of the police when Muscat airport refused him permission to land.

He too was charged with illegal entry into Oman.

He too was charged with illegal entry into Oman.

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## HOME NEWS

### NCC criticises ministry over low tomato prices

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Agriculture came under heavy criticism Saturday both for its agricultural policies and its handling of the surplus in Jordan Valley tomato production.

Criticism came at a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC), chaired by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, and was directed at the meagre prices which the government said it will offer for tomatoes to be turned into paste.

Committee member Mahmoud Al Kayed questioned the government's policy of granting loans to farmers and implementing millions of dinars worth of agricultural projects when it intends to pay only a mere 35 fils per kilo for tomatoes to be processed at the factory.

The government's announcement of such low tomato prices has resulted in a reduction of the crop's prices on the local markets and most importantly has led to a noticeable decline in this year's tomato exports. Mr. Kayed said.

Another committee member Abdul Majeed Hijazi said that the priorities for growing tomatoes should be firstly to meet the needs of the local market, secondly for exporting and thirdly for processing. The processing of tomatoes should then not be allowed to continue if it results in heavy losses for farmers or brings suffering to the producers, Mr. Hijazi said.

Other members at the meeting went into detail about the cost of transporting the crop, which they said adds up to some 20 fils per kilo alone, not to mention the cost of growing the crop, purchasing, fertilizers and so on.

According to Mr. Mazen Abdul Qader, director of the agricultural marketing corporation, Syria has greatly reduced its imports of Jordanian tomatoes after the establishment of a Syrian importation corporation which lays down detailed tomato specifications for tomato imports, which are often not met by the Jordanian crop.

In addition, he said, Jordan is now rapidly losing its markets in Iraq and the Gulf countries because these countries have now increased their local production of tomatoes.

Agriculture Minister Marwan Duda who also attended the meeting, blamed the recent Syrian measures for the farmers' losses this year, and stressed that the government is not in a position to raise the price of tomatoes for processing purposes above 35 fils. Tomatoes are now flooding the local markets due to the unusual abundance of production this year, the minister added.

Agricultural Credit Corporation Director Sami Sunna' called on the government to help farmers to diversify their crops in the Jordan Valley with the aim of avoiding future crop surpluses and marketing problems.



Some of the participants of the 10-kilometre road race organised by the Amman Marriott Hotel Sunday (Petra photo)

### 400 compete in Amman fun run

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — It was an atmosphere of a grand carnival at the Amman Marriott Hotel Friday afternoon when the hotel organised its annual "Classic 10-Kilometre Road Race."

More than 2,000 people, young and old alike, thronged the course and the front gardens of the hotel to applaud the race contestants, who began their laborious way through the heart of Amman at 4 p.m., after the loud bang of a gun triggered by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Predictably enough, the major honours were bagged by members of the Jordan Armed Forces, led by Abdullah Mansour who clocked 31.41 minutes and Ali Awad in 32.20 minutes, although third position went to a non-army contestant, Mithab Al Fawri.

More than 400 people took part

in the annual event. From nine-year-old Faeyk Al Dweib to 65-year-old Jock Blockley, both of whom were honoured by the organisers for finishing the race.

The enthusiasm was very much evident throughout. Oddly enough, both the youngest and the oldest clocked approximately the same time — Dweib at 49.38 minutes and Blockley at 49.03.

Among the women, first place went to 19-year-old Amneh Odeh in 43.19 minutes, followed by Khoud Al Najjar (17) and Hanna Garabliyah and her twin sister Mona.

"We wish to do something for the community," Haile Angular, general manager of the Amman Marriott told the Jordan Times, when asked to comment on the organising of the race. He pointed out that for every contestant in the race, the hotel donates one dinar to the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped.

Mr. Angular also pointed out

that the Amman Marriott is the only hotel in Amman employing five physically handicapped persons in its staff.

"We are very much encouraged by the enthusiasm displayed by the Jordanian public," he said, adding that "such enthusiasm is one of the major motives which prompted us to organise the event in spite of a number of difficulties." "We hope to learn from the lessons of the last two races and would like to improve the organisation of the race in the coming years," Mr. Angular said.

"We owe a lot to the prompt attention and care given by the authorities, especially the Military Sports Council, and the patronage of Prince Ra'd and Princess Majdad, for the great success of today's event," he said.

The event, which was originally scheduled to take place Friday was postponed to Sunday due to technical reasons.

### Parliamentary team to return visit, says Romanian official

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — A Romanian parliamentary delegation is expected to visit Jordan in the autumn in return for a visit to Romania earlier this year by a Jordanian parliamentary delegation, according to Mr. Ioan Ceterki, head of a Romanian parliamentary delegation new on a visit to Iraq.

Mr. Ceterki praised the existing Jordanian-Romanian ties and said that their friendship is being strengthened for the benefit of both peoples.

Mr. Ceterki said that the Palestinian problem constitutes the crux of the whole Middle East issue, which should be settled with by the total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, and the recognition of Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

Romania is quite willing to participate in any dialogue or effort aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the region, Mr. Ceterki concluded.

### Jordan attends talks on tourism in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan is one of several countries taking part in a week-long regional conference on tourism, which is being held in the Iraqi capital.

The conference is focusing on ways of informing the world about Iraq's tourist attractions, according to Mr. Faisal Abu Nowar

assistant president of the Jordan Society of Travel Agents.

Mr. Abu Nowar said during the conference that he will inform the delegates on the archaeological sites in Jordan and the facilities which the Jordanian government normally extends to tourists visiting the country.

### Tarawneh praises 'brotherly' conference

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Speaker of the Senate Ahmad Tarawneh has praised the recommendations issued by the Third Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Conference which ended here Friday.

Mr. Tarawneh, who represented Jordan at the conference along with a delegation from the

senate, commended in particular the "brotherly atmosphere and cooperation" which prevailed throughout the sessions.

In his comments, which were published in Baghdad Sunday, Mr. Tarawneh also paid tribute to the successes which the Iraqi army and people had achieved in war.

### Badran views new airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Saturday made a tour of inspection of the Queen Alia International Airport which is due to be inaugurated Wednesday May 25, Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

The prime minister, accompanied by the ministers of the interior, transport and public works, visited the various sections

### Police nab thief in act

AMMAN (J.T.) — A roving police patrol in Amman has caught a burglar red-handed while he was trying to enter a store in the Wadi Sagra business quarter of downtown.

A police spokesman said that 22-year-old Samir Hussein Hassan had broken open the store's padlock and was raising the main door when the police spotted him.

### Yarmouk show opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of students' works will be held Monday at Yarmouk University's Faculty of Arts in Irbid, according to a press release circulated by the university.

The opening ceremony, which will be performed by the University President Dr. Adnan Badran will begin at 12:00 noon.

# JORDAN

# MARKETPLACE

## MISC.

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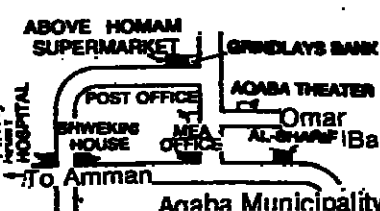
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## HOME NEWS

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ministry to organise variety show

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education will organise a variety show at the Palace of Culture Monday as part of the country's celebrations of Independence and Army Day on May 25. The show, in which scouts and guides from various governorates will take part, is to be held under the patronage of the Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Tal.

## Paramedics watch defence display

AMMAN (Petra) — Students from the paramedical school at the Princess Alia Community College Saturday visited the Civil Defence Department and toured its various sections. The students were briefed by civil defence officials on the department's activities and duties in both peace and wartime. They were also shown civil defence displays on first aid and fire fighting operations which are normally given to schools.

## Fine Art festival held

AMMAN (Petra) — The Institute of Fine Arts and Music Sunday evening held its annual festival at the Department of Culture and Arts in Amman. The institute's trainees sang Arabic songs, and played a variety of pieces of music.

## Irbid chamber to join in wider meeting

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Chamber of Commerce Saturday announced that it will take part in a meeting of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, which is due to open in Amman on Thursday. Delegates to the meeting will be discussing Arab economic issues and subjects that Arab business men to discuss at a conference on Arab-American trade relations which will be held in the United States shortly.

## Yarmouk exams start today

IRBID (Petra) — Examinations for the second and final academic term (1982/83) will start at the Yarmouk University Monday. Some 10,500 students of various faculties are taking the examination session which is due to end on June 2.

## Karak marks twin celebrations

KARAK (Petra) — A ceremony was held in Karak Sunday to mark the country's twin celebrations of Renaissance Day on May 22, and Independence and Army Day on May 25.

The ceremony, which was organised by the Ministry of Education at Martyr Hazza' Al Majali Hall, involved speeches, national

songs, sketches, and folk dancing.

The speeches outlined the importance of the Great Arab Revolt and its role in bringing about the Arab nations' liberation from foreign domination. They also paid tribute to the sacrifices of the Jordanian armed forces under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein in the defence of the peo-

ple and land of Palestine.

At the end of the ceremony, Acting Karak Governor Shawkat Jaradat distributed prizes and awards to the participants.

Directors of local government departments also attended the ceremony in which schools from the governorate were represented.

## Momani to open Madaba library

MADABA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Momani will open a public library in Madaba in the coming week, according to Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

The library, which is a joint project by DLDNA and the Madaba Municipality, hopes to encourage greater leisure reading among the town's inhabitants. Dr. Sharkas said during a visit here Sunday.

He said that preparations have

been made, in cooperation with the town's sports and culture club, to put on a cultural festival at the end of next week under the patronage of Madaba's District Governor Jamal Al Momani.

This, he said, will entail the pitching of a tent in which to hold readings during the summer and to show documentary films.

Dr. Sharkas finished by saying that the books and films will be provided by the Jordanian Library Association and the Haya Arts Centre.



Mr. Hassan Momani

## Ibrahim briefs Dutch

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim explained to a Dutch Liberal Party youth team Saturday Israel's repressive measures being perpetrated against Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

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Zerka; two one-bedroom apartments and one two-bedroom apartment, unfurnished. Further five localities for commercial use (storage, shop, garage or offices) total measures about 500m<sup>2</sup>.

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## Red Sea study to help exploit fishing resources

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day conference on the development of the resources of the Red Sea opened at the Amman Hotel in Amman Sunday.

He also emphasised the need for the implementation of a regional sea wealth development project for the production of fish in which the participating countries can each have a share.

Delegates from seven Arab countries and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will discuss a project to conduct a comprehensive study of the sea wealth in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Personnel and technicians will be especially trained for the project which aims to develop the sea's fishing industry while promoting cooperation between the participating states.

Delivering the opening address was Dr. Abdul Ghani Musa Al Nahar, director of production and animal health at the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, who welcomed the delegates, expressing the hope that "they will arrive at constructive recommendations that will help increase the region's

production of fish as part of the drive towards food security."

Mr. Al Nahar called on the participating countries to exploit their resources of fish in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in an organised and planned manner. This can be done, he said, through the strict delineation of the fishing season, the development of fish breeding, the employment of the latest methods and equipment for fishing and an improvement in the knowhow everyone employed in the field.

Facilities for transporting, storing, and marketing fish are basic elements in the creation of jobs for fishermen and the improvement of their living standards. Dr. Al Nahar said.

The FAO's representative at the conference, Adnan Ra'ouf, made a speech in which he called for the promotion of the Arab fishing industry which, he said, would be of great use in meeting part of the region's food needs. Mr. Ra'ouf also called for cooperation among Red Sea littoral states in developing the sea's wealth.

Jordan along with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, North and South Yemen, and Djibouti are taking part in the conference.

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The new telephone numbers for the Hotel Training College and the Amman Training Hotel have been changed as follows:

- 1- Hotel Training College: 671131/671132.
- 2- Amman Training Hotel: 671133/671134-671135.

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Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
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S'adresser: Programme en Francais (tel. 73 1116 117, poste (219) P.O. Box 1041 Amman (Jordan).

KANNY  
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CORRECTION

An advertisement in the Jordan Times, Thursday-Friday May 12-13, 1983 erroneously carried the telex address of KANNY-Instant full Cream Milkpowders as 47514. It should in fact have read as 47580 lmdut NL

With apologies from KANNY

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## TIME TABLE

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DAY	DEP/AMMAN	ARR/ATHENS
Monday	08.30	12.10
Wednesday	08.30	12.10
Saturday	08.30	12.10

ATHENS-AMMAN

DAY	DEP/ATHENS	ARR/AMMAN
Tuesday	18.45	20.20
Friday	18.45	20.20
Sunday	18.45	20.20

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# Jordan Times

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**JOHANNES K. KHALIL** Telephone: 1234567  
**JOHANNES K. KHALIL** Telegram: JOHANNES, Amman  
**JOHANNES K. KHALIL** The Jordan Times is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available on request from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

## Change might work

JORDAN on Sunday celebrated Renaissance Day which is in commemoration of the Great Arab Revolt that broke out in Mecca in 1916 to win independence, recognition and unity for the Arabs, who until then had been living under Ottoman rule for 400 long years.

The occasion is for all Arabs to mark. For us here in Jordan, however, Renaissance Day is much more than just an historic occasion to mark or to celebrate.

It is not only that our King is the great grandson of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, the man who led the Revolt, and who struggled and died for its principles. And it is not only that Jordan today remains as committed as ever to upholding these principles and working towards the achievement of the Revolt's aims. The occasion is for Jordan, government and people, to think of ourselves, as an integral part of the Arab World, of where we stand with our Arab brethren and the whole world, and of what we should be doing next in order to better our lives and pursue our ideals.

Admittedly, the picture is not so bright: Arab independence looks unreal, Arab rights are usurped and scattered and Arab unity has become so fractured and elusive that all hope is nearly lost in getting any sort of meaning from it all.

But with vast resources such as those the Arab Nation possesses, with tremendous potentials that Arabs can realise and unleash, with great history and culture that can show the way to the future, with peoples that are by nature determined and strong, only a few would want to give up.

These may be sad times for the Arabs, but neither desperation nor surrender can be the answer to our problems and troubles.

Perhaps it has been our approach that caused us to lose clear sight here and there. Perhaps it is external forces or internal disorders that have prevented us from achieving our pan-Arab and legitimate goals. Perhaps it is other things as well.

We do not know what it takes to get us back on track. But if it is departure from certain old ways, let us try it.

In this new age, change might work.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Unity is only base

THE Arabs Sunday commemorate the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. Over the last six decades, a lot of experience has been accumulated, and lessons should be drawn from the events that have led to the present Arab situation. Aspects of such an epoch still stand and characterise the current Arab climate of opinion:

— Arab identity is still subject to external threats, while Arab unity is the most effective weapon in combating foreign forces. The Arabs have been the target of various types of assault, and aggression against the Arab people has become an everyday practice, especially by those who pretend to offer them assistance in restoring peace.

— Foreign support can not take place unless an Arab self-reliance strategy is elaborated, and without such an independent potential external help can never restore Arabs rights or help us asserting a positive international role.

— Israel is at present the agent through which goals hostile to the Arab Nation are realised. It is the Zionist state that plays the role formerly filled by foreign forces in the past.

In the light of these facts, Jordan has always adopted a far-sighted outlook that seeks the building of a strong, united position that is not affiliated to the conflicting world powers. This is the only way for the Arabs to solve their own problems and save themselves from being part of the game of external forces.

### Al Dustour: Unity dream still alive

THE Great Arab Revolt, which inaugurated the Arab renaissance age, differed in its content and perception from the European uprising against Medieval feudalism and the reign of terror. The European renaissance was launched by new social classes that learnt their different interests and ideologies from prevailing ones. They were limited to the national goals of each European nation. The modern Arab renaissance in fact has a pan-Arab dimension, with Arab unity as its main source. Several Arab countries had their own triumphant or unsuccessful revolts, but they were all part of the Great Revolt.

The Great Arab Revolt is the Arab's most manifest historical drive for the self-realisation and betterment of the region after centuries of backwardness and stagnation. But the fresh Arab uprising did not meet the interests of the colonialists. The leader of the revolt was banished, and instead of a unified Arab state, there came into being a fragmented, fragmented Arab whole. The dream of unification remained alive but with little chance of materialising. Forty years later, Nasser pursued the long-cherished dream, but the job was too hard and he passed away and thus the Arab still suffer from the same malady.

The tragedy of the failure of the Great Arab Revolt to realise the Arab's dream does not close the door to future success. Many a nation has faced similar setbacks.

### Sawt Al Shaab: The fight continues

THE Great Arab Revolt is celebrated in Jordan with great zeal for what the way it symbolises the Arab Nation's resistance to attempts at eradicating its identity and national existence. It came as an answer to centuries of injustice, backwardness and subjugation. Arabs from many territories chose to express their full adherence to the Prince of Mecca's, Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, leadership of the Arab liberation drive. They followed his flag to unite the Arab World and liberate its people from its subjugation.

Following the victory over Turkish tyranny, Sharif Hussein and Arab nationalists had to face the plots of the colonial regimes, which led to the disintegration of the Arab land, and the splitting of its people into tiny units only meant to serve colonial ends. The creation of the Zionist state was the hardest blow to the aspirations of Arab unity. Sharif Hussein had to pay with his life for expressing a commitment to unifying the Arabs and safeguarding their territorial integrity.

Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, has always carried the Great Arab Revolt banner. No sacrifice has been or will be too dear in order to accomplish the great aims of the revolt, or to perpetuate the commitment to the restoration of Arab rights.

## DE FACTONOMICS

# Giving a hand to our contracting industry

By T.A. Jaber

Contracting industry, particularly in construction, is a common factor in all sectors of the economy. The most important phase in development planning is the execution of the plan which falls down to the construction of new projects, expansion of established ones, and the introduction of policies which improve the efficiency of the economy and its social transformation.

Construction is accordingly a crucial activity which may become a constraint on the ability of a given country to undergo the rapid development that it can financially shoulder. In Jordan, construction is the second largest sector in employment, only after the public sector. It is engaged currently in more than half a billion Jor-

dan dinars of projects. Its share in the five-year development plan would exceed one billion Jordan dinars.

This is an excellent opportunity to promote local contracting enterprises and establish new ones. Contracting can become an exporting item to neighbouring Arab countries and thus an additional source of foreign exchange for Jordan, employment and knowhow.

Instead, we are moving to the opposite direction and in an alarming manner. Our local contractors are outpriced by foreign companies and being forced to take much smaller projects with insignificant profit margins or else suffer losses and be liquidated. There is no preference clause to our local

contractors while even major industrialised countries have directly or indirectly such clauses. We are an open market to all construction companies of almost any nationality. The final effect of this policy is detrimental to the Jordanian economy and its self-sustained growth.

The influx of foreign contracting companies to Jordan projects may be justified by various arguments. During the plan (1976-1980) period, there were too many construction projects to be entirely executed by Jordanian companies. Except for one company, all other contracting firms in Jordan are owned by one person, a family or limited partnership. The activities of such firms are usually mixed up

with the dealings of their individual owners. Thus, the advance payment for a project may be used to build a villa, buy a new car or to spent lavishly abroad.

Jordanian contractors were caught by surprise when faced by large projects. These projects require proper financial, material and personnel management to meet the time and quality requirements of their tenders. However, local contractors embarked on their share of development projects without prior training or orientation.

Our development projects have become more sophisticated technically particularly machinery erection, slip-form construction, insulation, port berths and others.

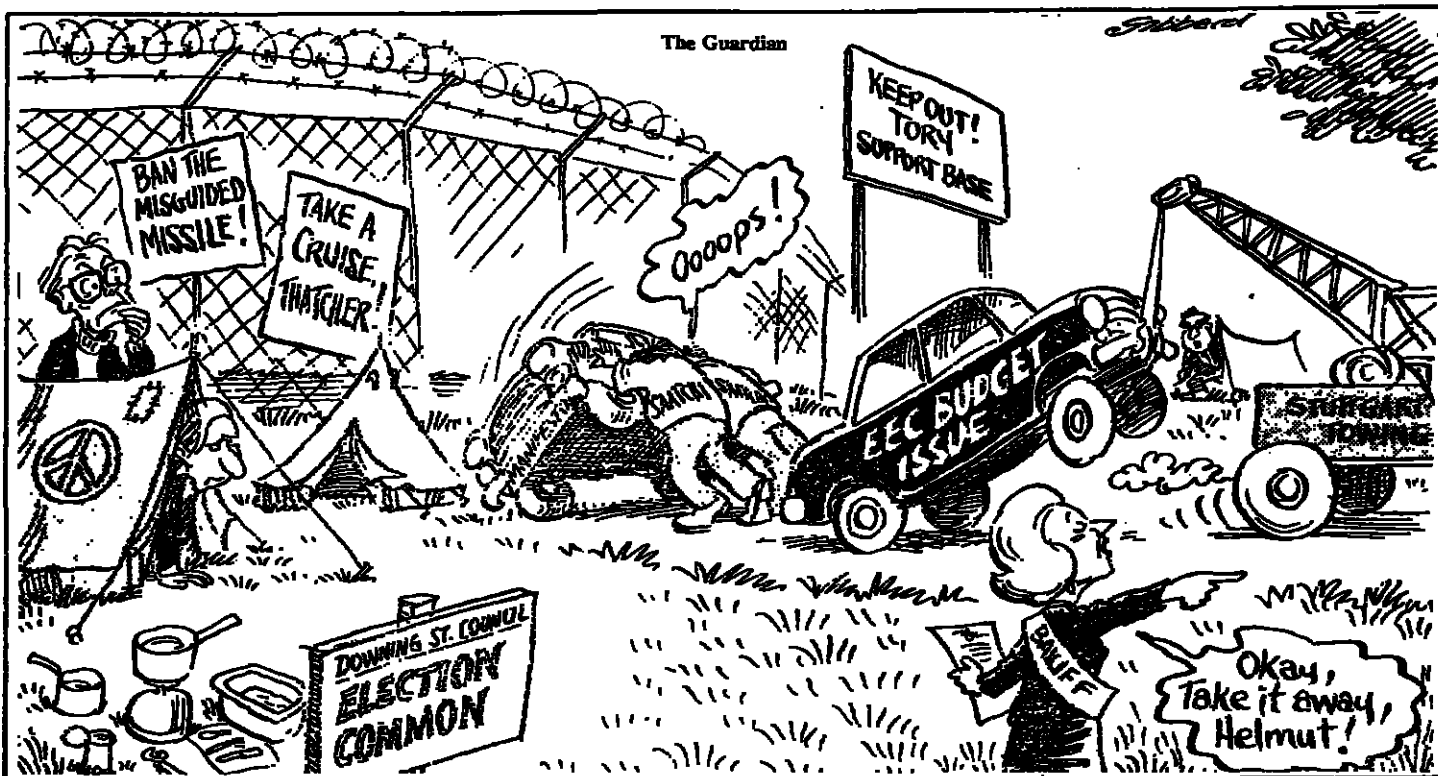
Small contracting firms as in Jordan may not be able to assemble the technicians capable of working as a team in undertaking these projects.

Well, there are other arguments as well as counter ones. Foreign firms, particularly Asian, usually base their pricing on the assumption of lower wages of Asian labour. After winning the tender they attempt to use the importance attached to the project by its public agency concerned to bring in the needed manpower. If this tendency was given its full effect, Jordanian workers in addition to contractors will suffer immensely. The Ministry of Labour has, under these conditions, to apply a minimum of Jordanian labour participation of 25 per cent of total

workers in each project. This has been recently raised to 40 per cent.

The shortcomings of our contracting firms should be recognised by all parties including contractors themselves. Moreover, the government has to pursue a policy more favourable to the local contracting industry. A margin of preference and protection ought to be observed. If some projects were to be awarded to foreign firms, local active partners or sub-contractors have to be required as a condition.

The infant industry argument applies in its justification and conditions to contracting. Let us give a hand to our local contracting industry and assess how it would respond.



## LETTERS

### Remarks on Cyprus

To the Editor:

Please allow me three remarks on the letter of the press secretary of the Turkish embassy in Amman, Mr. Sadik Toprak (Jordan Times, May 17, 1983):

1) Article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee of August 16, 1960 does not grant to the Guarantors the right of armed aggression.  
 2) Turkey's "peace action", under the pretext of the safeguard of the island's independence, resulted in 6,000 dead and missing persons, the occupation of almost 40 per cent of its area, the forced expulsion of 200,000 people, and the deliberate settlement of about 50,000 mainland Turks, to change the demographic structure of Cyprus.  
 3) No Treaty of Guarantee can justify this prolonged 9-year occupation. That was the opinion of 105 member-states of the U.N., who voted last week for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus.

George Lycourgos  
 Ambassador of Cyprus,  
 Amman

# British voters face critical choice on defence

By Brian Cathcart

Reuter

LONDON — With nuclear defence policy at a crossroads and the two main political parties pointing in opposite directions, voters face a choice about Britain's future role as a world power.

Allies and Soviet bloc countries alike will watch the election on June 9 with keen interest as voters give their verdict on the American alliance, nuclear issues, and a perceived Soviet threat.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants a mandate to strengthen Britain's nuclear arsenal and to site U.S. cruise missiles on British soil.

NATO countries say they will deploy cruise unless the Soviet Union scraps its weapons in the same medium-range category, and Thatcher backs the NATO view that the West must be tough if it is to win arms concessions

from the Kremlin.

By contrast the opposition Labour Party is proposing the most radical switch in defence policy since the cold war of the late 1940s, a change of direction which would transform the role Britain plays in world affairs.

Labour wants to pull Britain out of the "nuclear club" by scrapping the British nuclear arsenal and closing U.S. nuclear bomber and submarine bases around the country.

It would change Britain from a nuclear power sharing in the East-West balance of deterrence into an active campaigner for nuclear disarmament on the world stage.

The plan would involve cancelling Thatcher's order for the American Trident submarine-launched missile system as a replacement for the existing polaris system.

Labour would also block the sit-

ing of cruise missiles in Britain, schedule to begin late this year. The Labour manifesto says deployment of cruise "would mark a new and dangerous escalation in the nuclear arms race."

These unilateral steps would be matched by efforts to secure more widespread disarmament.

A Labour government would press for a revival of East-West détente, new United Nations involvement in the arms question, an East-West nuclear weapons freeze and a broad nuclear-free zone in Europe.

Labour favour retaining NATO membership. But without its nuclear weapons, without cruise and without American bases its role in the Atlantic alliance would be quite different.

The party's commitment to withdrawal from the European Community would further loosen ties with Western Europe.

Such a programme would be a

break with 30 years of relative continuity in defence policy, under both Labour and Conservative governments, and it has drawn heavy fire from the election campaign.

Labour would tip the balance of power in favour of the Soviet Union and remove pressure on Moscow to make concessions in East-West arms talks, Conservatives have told the voters.

Labour has also come under attack from the new middle-of-the-road Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats, which rejects unilateral disarmament. But the Alliance also accuses the government of contributing to the arms race.

An Alliance government would cancel the Trident order, seek a nuclear weapons freeze and press for a nuclear-free zone through central Europe.

But the Alliance's most likely

chance to influence defence policy rests in forming a coalition of neither the Conservatives nor Labour gains an overall parliamentary majority.

Latest public opinion polls show the Alliance lagging well behind with 15 to 20 per cent support. The Conservatives led Labour by between seven and 13 per cent in the last two polls.

Labour's shift towards an anti-nuclear stance, turning defence into a key issue for the first time in decades, follows the emergence of a strong nuclear-protest movement in recent years.

NATO's decision to deploy cruise missiles in Britain and Thatcher's order for Trident have helped revive a group formed 25 years ago, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

Since 1980 CND has gathered 300,000 members, organising rallies and fostering "peace camps" outside military bases. Last month

it mustered enough protesters to form a 25 kilometre human chain around three nuclear defence centres near London.

Opinion polls of the time said that two-thirds of voters opposed the outright rejection of nuclear weapons proposed by Labour, but they also showed dissatisfaction with some major government policies.

The polls indicated that a majority opposed deployment of cruise missiles and thought that if Britain was going to get them anyway, it should at least have a say in controlling them.

And many voters were unhappy about the plan to replace polaris with the more powerful Trident missiles at a cost of \$11.7 billion.

While current polls put Thatcher on course for a comfortable election victory, unease about nuclear weapons could yet emerge as a wild card in the three weeks of campaigning which remain.

## U.N. troops active on Golan Heights

By David Rogers

Reuter

ZIQUANI, Golan Heights — The distant boom of Israeli fighters breaking the sound barrier echoed across the sun-bathed Golan Heights as Major Dave Kilmarlin of the Canadian army bade farewell to his men.

After a quiet year with UNDOF, the almost forgotten United Nations peacekeeping force here, the major was leaving just as war clouds were gathering again over this old battleground.

Syria and Israel, the two most implacable foes in the region, are both voicing fears they may once more slide into armed conflict.

Twice in the past 16 years they have battled on the Golan border and last summer the two armies clashed further north, in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Since the 1967 Mideast war, this Syrian territory has been in Israeli hands although that hold was briefly shaken in 1973 when Syrian tanks broke through and almost reached the crest of the Golan, overlooking Galilee.

This week there was little sign of military preparations to justify the war jitters being felt in Syria and Israel. U.N. officers who are patrolling both sides of the line say neither country has dramatically increased its strength.

New tank tracks several kilometres back from the present border testify to what one Western military attaché summed up as "sensible precautions" by the Israelis.

But the U.N. force, sent here in 1974 to supervise the Geneva disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel, reported neither

side has come close to reaching the maximum number of tanks, artillery and men they are allowed in the border zone.

Under the agreement, the two countries can have up to 6,000 soldiers, 75 tanks and 36 medium artillery pieces within 10 kilometres of the border. They are allowed no more than 450 tanks within 20 kilometres.

UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force) says there have been no serious breaches in the nine years it has been monitoring the 80 kilometres disengagement line, which runs from snow-capped Mount Hermon to the Yarmouk River.

But there have been constant minor violations.

As Maj. Kilmarlin took the salute at his farewell marchpast, an Israeli Phantom screamed over from the south east. "That's violation," said a watching Australian officer, "it clipped the Syrian border and must have left Israeli airspace."

The hilltop behind Ziquani bristles with aerials and Israeli electronic surveillance equipment. The U.N. says despite regular attempts, its men have been refused entry to the position to check the agreement is being obeyed.

Ziquani, once a French foreign legion post, is base for a Canadian logistics unit of 220 men and a Finnish battalion. The Finns patrol the southern stretches of the line which are strewn with huge chunks of lava sharp enough to rip the tracks of a tank.

The other two UNDOF contingents, based on the Syrian side, are an Austrian battalion and a Polish unit which specialises in clearing the mines and unexploded shells still littered across

the Golan.

Between the Israeli side — codenamed Alpha — and the Syrian line (Bravo), lies a no-man's land which varies in width from 12 kilometres to just 300 metres in the far south.

Apart from U.N. vehicles, the only traffic now crossing are rare Red Cross cars carrying mail from Syrian prisoners of war in Israel and Israelis held by the Palestinians in Syria.

Until recently UNDOF used to supervise a weekly gathering in no-man's land of Druze villagers from both sides. Israel has now stopped the reunions, apparently as a punishment for Druze protests against its annexation of the Golan.

Apart from UNDOF, there are some 90 military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organisation (UNTSO), who keep a lonely vigil on the Golan.

Working in pairs, the unarmed UNTSO observers do six-day duties in isolated posts. U.N. officers said in the event of war, the UNTSO teams have orders to do what they did in the 1973 conflict — move into underground bunkers and stay there until the shooting stops.

So far however the most serious problem UNDOF has had is rescuing Syrian shepherds who stray into minefields.

The normal tour of duty on the Golan is six months. Maj. Kilmarlin was the first Canadian commander to serve a year and his voice choked with emotion as he thanked his men for their support.

His speech ended with an address to Israel and Syria. "For the host countries, I have but one wish — that you have peace," he said.

## Hungarian peace movement on a tightrope

By Jonathan Lynn

Reuter

BUDAPEST — Hungary's new autonomous peace movement is walking a political tightrope between reluctant tolerance by the authorities and absorption into official state peace organisations.

Young unofficial pacifists, who call themselves the "Peace Group for Dialogue", have scored some notable successes recently, holding a national conference last month — an unprecedented event in Eastern Europe — and participating with their own activities in an official peace rally.

But some Dialogue activists say they fear that even in Hungary's relatively liberal climate, the authorities may have decided there is no place for an independent peace movement.

As in other Communist countries, the peace movement is a state monopoly. An official "National Peace Council" propagates peace policies that are completely in accord with the government's, and voices no criticism of Warsaw Pact or Soviet defence policies.

Members of the peace group for dialogue are not necessarily opposed to government policies, but say they believe the question of peace is too important to be left to the authorities alone.

Hungarian sources said some 450 supporters of the peace group for dialogue had joined a demonstration earlier this month organised by the National Peace Council and the Young Communist League, and officially estimated to have been 20,000 strong.

The dialogue supporters carried banners calling for the removal of all nuclear missiles from Europe,

unlike official Communist peace movements who attack only the West's arms.

Dialogue also staged a "die-in", simulating the aftermath of a nuclear attack, at the end of the march.

Police maintained a discreet presence during the demonstration and there was no trouble, eyewitnesses said.

But the day before the demonstration, a senior Communist official warned that there were limits to what the authorities would tolerate in the way of independent pacifism.

Ernoe Lakatos, head of the Communist Party's Agitation and Propaganda Department, told a meeting at the National Peace Council that the party was prepared to debate its peace policies with everyone, even people who thought differently.

But he added: "The peace movement is a united whole. We shall not allow it to be divided by alien interests which serve aims that are very far distant from those of peace."

Lakatos said in his televised speech that the Hungarian Peace Movement had a broad platform, but it was part of the political system and the "opposition" should abandon any hopes of using peace activities as a forum for its own ideas.

Members of independent peace movements in Eastern Europe, including Hungary, were not allowed to attend a European nuclear disarmament conference in West Berlin conference organisers said.

Official East European groups did not reply to their invitations to the conference, and Hungary's National Peace Council said in a

statement that one reason it was not going to Berlin was because discussion of the peace movement in Hungary was on the agenda of the meeting.

All this suggests that the Hungarian authorities may have decided to adopt a harder line towards the independent peace movement, after cracking down on a small group of dissidents in recent months, some Western diplomats believe.

The pacifists have always argued they are strictly legal, avoiding any contact with the dissidents and any activities which are clearly against the law.

This tactic was reinforced at the Peace Group for Dialogue's first national conference in mid-April in Visegrad, north of Budapest, supporters of the group said.

The group considers its main job is to form an independent peace movement in Eastern Europe, which is not illegal but is an active and accepted part of society, one supporter said.

"All other activities should be subordinate to this... that means self-moderation," he said. Dialogue has agreed to work with the official National Peace Council's new youth and student committee as long as its independence is not narrowed, although the council wants stricter terms, he said.

The Peace Group for Dialogue has no formal members or leadership. It formed last year among young people in Budapest and further groups have since appeared in the provinces. Supporters say its present nine constituent groups have 30 to 40 active members each, and estimate it has 2,000 supporters.



# Israeli employers exploit West Bank labour

By Grace Halsell

Arab News

WASHINGTON — Living for a year among Palestinians in the portions of historic Palestine called the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, I came to see at first hand the plight of Palestinian workers, under Israeli military occupation. I often stayed in the homes of Palestinians in Nablus and Ramallah, in the West Bank.

Nablus and Ramallah, along with Al-Khahl, are three of the principal towns in the West Bank — an area that extends only 80 miles from north to south. Its east-west boundaries lie up to 34 miles from the Jordan River and as little as nine miles from the Mediterranean Sea. The West Bank along with the even smaller Gaza Strip that adjoins the Mediterranean is inhabited by Palestinian Arabs who since the 1967 war have lived under Israeli military occupation.

"Nothing will be more dangerous to world peace than Israel's continued occupation of our land," former Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus told me. "The mayor, removed from office by the Israelis and now a hero to his people, lost both legs after a bomb reportedly set by Jewish extremists demolished his car in June, 1980.

"Our people are under a terrible yoke," Shaka, now outfitted with artificial limbs, said. "We Palestinians have 25 municipal governments in the West Bank and one in Gaza. All — without exception — are opposed to Israel's continued occupation. "The Israelis do not permit us to have our own government, to control our future, even to prepare our youth," Shaka continued. "The Palestinian young people have very limited educational and vocational training opportunities. For instance, in all the West Bank, we have only three vocational-technical and teacher-training schools. Thousands want training. But our efforts to open more such training schools are blocked.

"Not only do they forbid our building new training schools,

they arbitrarily close the few training schools we have. For instance, they closed Ramallah boys' secondary school and the UNRWA women's vocational and teacher-training centre at Tihah, as well as the women's teaching-training institute in Ramallah. "The Israeli authorities also shut down the Hisham Bin Abdul-Malik boys' secondary school in Jericho, and the Halhoul boys' secondary school. Our young people suffer a terrible kind of harassment. Most of those who want education are forced to leave the country. About three-fourths of the Palestinians have been forced to leave our country, to study or to work.

"The Palestinian people want peace," Shaka insisted. "Yet we must have freedom. We are not permitted to run our own government. And the military forces do not help us.

"The West Bank mayors need to meet, to plan regional economic cooperation. Yet, the Israeli military government forbids our meeting. They tie our hands. For every request, they tell us 'No.' We are totally lacking in economic and social research and planning. We have no resources such as coal or oil and almost no industry of any kind."

"The Israelis term him 'militant,' Shaka said, because he resisted their efforts to make Nablus dependent on Israeli electricity. "The Israelis wanted me to connect the Nablus area with the national grid in Israel and allow them to annex the area electrically. Instead, I worked to convince the Israeli authorities we should be allowed to import electrical generators. The Israeli must approve all such orders. We would place an order. An Israeli would sit on the order. And we would wait years to get one generator."

"Water is even more crucial. We recognise that a primary reason Israeli authorities want to continue their military control of the West Bank is because of the West Bank water supply. At present, the Israelis take all the water they want from our sources. The West

Bank has become little more than a water reservoir for Israel," Shaka claims. The water reservoir actually is rainwater that falls into underground porous rock and sand called aquifers. Israelis dig wells into the aquifers, and, according to Shaka, "They siphon off 80 per cent of the Palestinians' underground water."

"They take most of our water by two means. They install meters on Palestinian wells already in use by Palestinians. They monitor our supply, not theirs. Then, they do not permit us to dig new wells. But they permit Israelis to do so. "The Israelis have dug 24 deep wells, 17 in the Jordan Valley, all for illegal Jewish settlements. The Israeli government provides highly sophisticated water pumping, transport and storage systems, all for their exclusive use."

"They do not allow us to drill any wells, not for irrigation nor for that matter, not even a well for drinking water. We asked for a permit to drill a drinking water well to the east of Nablus. They refused to permit us to drill this water well," Shaka said. "Jewish settlers in the Jordan Valley plan to irrigate 13,000 acres of West Bank land and they will use the limited water resources that otherwise would go to the Palestinian farmers. These Palestinian farmers can only stand by and watch the Israelis drilling new wells for their illegal settlements. If Palestinian farmers lose 80 per cent of their water, they lose 80 per cent of their crops," Shaka said.

In addition to supplying the Israelis a ready supply of water, the West Bank also supplies the Israelis a flexible and cheap labour force. Zayid, the eldest son of a West Bank Palestinian family with whom I lived for awhile in a refugee camp near Ramallah, is an example. He is one of 85,000 Palestinian Arabs who provide Israel with labour force that will work at any job, at any pay.

Zayid, 24, who is strongly built with brown hair and green eyes, rises at 3:30 a.m., dresses silently, and is out of the house within minutes. At 3:45 a.m., Zayid boards a

truck parked outside the camp. He travels across a so-called Green Line — not visible to the traveler, from the Arab West Bank into Israel.

Like Zayid, most of the Palestinian workers in Israel are in the 18 to 35 age range. Most like Zayid, are unskilled or semi-skilled. Most, also like Zayid, say they go to work for the Israelis because they have "no choice."

As Zayid explains this: "My father owned a farm near Lydda, and in 1948 he and his family were driven — under force of arms, from his land. I have 'no choice' of being a farmer. I have 'no choice' to work in a West Bank factory because the Palestinians do not have factories. Our mayors and our leaders are expelled. We have 'no choice' of running our own lives. Either I work for the Israelis or my family goes hungry."

"I worked as a bus boy in a Jewish restaurant and I scrubbed floors in a Jewish hospital and I even cleaned a Jewish slaughter house and ran an elevator in a Jewish office building. I began working for the Jews when I was 14."

Baruch Haklia, who heads Israel's Labour Ministry's employment service, once commented that immediately after the Israelis gained a state in historic Palestine, "the Jews would do any work," but now they do not want "the menial jobs."

Zayid also worked in an Israeli canning factory and in food packing plants. "I saw many Arab workers in the plants I came to believe, that the Israeli food industry, and especially canning and packaging, are almost totally dependent on an Arab work force."

However, he adds, "There are peak and slow periods in the canning business and in the slow periods the Arabs are the first to go." Laid off from the canning factory, Zayid found employment in a Tel Aviv mattress factory. "When you go into Tel Aviv to work, you must show your work permit. They are proud to have this all-Jewish city — except for the Arab workers. Your work permit is not good to stay overnight. That is against the law. If I am sleeping in a Tel Aviv bed at three o'clock in the morning, I've committed a crime. At that hour, they want Tel Aviv to be 'pure' Jewish."

"But many Israeli employers during peak production periods like to keep Arab workers on the premises. They found it inconvenient to send all the Arab workers back to Gaza or the West Bank every night. So they silently agreed, or at least began the practice, of allowing us to stay overnight provided they, the owners of plants and factories, placed us all in a warehouse — and locked us in."

"I grew accustomed to being locked up when we worked late at the Tel Aviv mattress factory. The plant manager would herd us in, like so many sheep. He closed the steel doors and locked us in from the outside. He claimed this was 'protection' for us," Zayid continues. "One night, however, a fire broke out. All of us tried to climb the walls, but we were trapped, like animals. Firemen eventually broke through the locked doors, and I escaped with only minor injuries. But the warehouse was bur-

ned to the ground and three of my co-workers, all of them good friends, were burned to death."

Conditions of plants where he has worked have been hazardous, Zayid claims, "and they are never checked by anyone. Yet we Arabs dare not speak of bad conditions to an employer. We will be fired on the spot. We have no security whatsoever." Baruch Haklia of Israel's Labour Ministry, quoted earlier, has said that if Israel's economic problems worsen and demands are made that Jewish workers be protected, the Israeli government will revoke work permits for Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza.

Many Jewish employers talk frankly about their ambivalence in seeking tens of thousands of Arab workers move each day into their Jewish state. "You have big families," one Jewish boss told Zayid, adding that "we fear that one day you will outnumber us." This boss also told Zayid he was against Israel's attempting to annex the West Bank and Gaza "for then we would no longer be a Jewish state."

This same Israeli boss told Zayid, "I respect you and I suspect you." Soon after this Zayid relates "an employee stole money from a cash box. We were Arabs and Jews working in that factory. And the Jewish owner did not question the Jewish employees — only me and the other Arabs. He did not find the lost money. But it is a bad psychological treatment he gave us. He believed the Jews to be better."

At present Zayid is a construction worker in a housing unit in Tel Aviv. "The Jews don't want to do construction work. As a result, Arabs do most of the construction work in Israel today," he claims. On the job, Zayid, who understands Hebrew, says he hears Israeli construction contractors complain about "good Jewish workers who would rather be paid social security and sit in the cafes than get out and work."

"We work harder," Zayid boasts. An Israeli, Yaacov Cohen of the Israeli Federation of Trade Unions, told a reporter, "Employers prefer to hire Arab workers rather than Jewish workers. Arab workers are much more obedient... How do I put it? They are not so corrupted as the Jewish workers. They are not spoiled like the Jewish workers." I heard many Israeli employers say they prefer Arab Palestinians to Jewish workers, and for the same reasons that many U.S. white employers prefer illegal aliens to legal, unionised workers. The undocumented workers they say, arrive on time, work hard, and never complain. In Israel, I heard many of the same comments about Arab Palestinians.

"The Arab worker comes on time. He works hard — for about \$20 a week — and he never complains. He will take some bread, buy some olives, grab tomato and that's his food," a Jewish employer in Tel Aviv said. Neither the alien nor Zayid complain for the same reason: each works in a country where he is not a citizen and each is vulnerable because he has no union back of him. Therefore, they have "no choice"; they take any job, at any wage.

West Bankers have 24 trade

unions representing various groups such as the drivers, clerks, hotel and restaurant workers, carpenters and other tradesmen. Total membership is estimated at about 40,000, about one-fourth of the West Bank work force. "But these unions do not represent Arab workers in Israel. The Israelis boycott them," Zayid said.

Israeli employers deal only with the General Federation of Workers in Israel, called the Histadrut. This union does not permit Zayid or other West Bank and Gaza Palestinians to join.

"Once on a construction job, I broke my leg and was forced to leave the job," Zayid relates. "I had no compensation or insurance or hospitalisation — nothing. If I had been an Israeli worker, I would have been taken to a hospital and given money."

"Jewish workers on the same job work fewer hours and earn more money," he contends. "You can go anywhere: you see the Jews and you see the Palestinians. By looking you see how we are living." The per capita West Bank income is about \$500 a year. Zayid earns only 40 per cent of the average Israeli worker. This is a gap that has been widening in the past few years.

## Randa Habib's Column

### Summer snarl-ups

Our traffic has always been bad, but with the arrival of summer it has become terrible. During summertime drivers become hyper-nervous, and the fact that cars are becoming more numerous every year does not make things easier. Also, people are going out more now, because of the beautiful weather.

A great number of young men driving various cars (the one having the most original car will look the most proud) drive around noisily. As to the young ladies, they walk mostly in groups of three and four on the pavements (when these exist).

The young drivers go to such lengths to attract the attention of the young ladies, we're lucky they don't leave their cars and walk on their hands.

Windows open, they sing loudly along with their favourite singer whose voice can be heard through their loudspeakers. Sometimes they clap hands in time with their honks, and should it prove necessary they make comments to be heard by the young ladies.

The latter of course pretend not to see or hear anything, though their whispers and laughs prove the opposite.

The traffic all slows down because the young men when they spot the ladies are in no hurry to move on.

The problem arises when a perspiring driver who is in a hurry is delayed because of this situation. If he is of the nervous type (and most of them are) he will give vent to an outburst of curses concerning the triviality of the new generation.

I will spare you the details because it is only beginning of the summer, and you will surely have the opportunity of hearing them for yourself.

## Immigrants in Europe face growing hostility

By Stephen Nisbet

BRUSSELS — Immigrants from outside the European Community say current legal changes show the recession is increasing the Belgian authorities' hostility towards them.

Justice Minister Jean Gol is preparing legislation to clamp down on illegal immigration and encourage settlers who cannot find jobs to go back to their countries of origin.

In Brussels, where the immigrant population is heaviest, some local councils are refusing to register new arrivals, while others are tightening the rules for issuing identity cards.

Immigrant welfare groups say foreigners are experiencing increasing harassment and racial prejudice, not least from public officials.

Diplomats from countries such as Algeria and Morocco have had several meetings lately with Belgian ministers to seek assurances that the rights of their citizens will be protected.

EEC statistics show that more than 14 per cent of Belgium's work force is jobless, but an Arab League spokesman said immigrants should not be made a scapegoat for the recession.

Officials of the Belgian League for the Defence of Human Rights said intolerance toward immigrants increased during and after the campaign for nationwide communal elections last October.

Including citizens of other European Community countries, there are almost a million foreigners living in Belgium, almost 10 per cent of the population.

But in some poorer parts of

Brussels, more than a quarter of the residents are immigrants, and the concentrations of Turks and North Africans attract the greatest controversy.

Roger Nols, the first local mayor to stop registering newcomers from outside the EEC, has now ordered the closure of 10 primary schools used mainly by immigrant children.

Nols has also proposed that school classes in his inner city commune of Schaerbeek be divided into strong and weak sections, a move which his critics say will produce racial segregation.

Nols said the 10 schools due to close are in bad repair and that Schaerbeek's depressed finances cannot save them without increased aid from a penny-pinching national government.

The government has declared it will fight the school closures, but Nols is no longer a lone voice in opposing new registrations of immigrants.

Several other communes in the last few months have started to refuse new foreign incomers the identity cards they need to qualify for educational, social welfare and other benefits.

Others issue the cards only after long delays in which applicants are checked to see that their incomes are adequate and that their living quarters are clean and not overcrowded.

A spokeswoman for the Human Rights Defence League said the new rules were forcing some immigrants to live in the provinces, even though they had entered Belgium legally.

Others had moved from one Brussels commune to another in an often vain search for one that

would issue the all-important card.

The government now says it is prepared to give its approval to the non-registration of new immigrants in some communes which have special problems of civic and individual poverty, dense population, urban decay and delinquency.

Justice Minister Gol has specifically rejected the idea of a threshold size beyond which a migrant community becomes intolerable to the indigenous population.

The idea, which fixes the threshold at around 24 per cent of a commune's population, won support from some delegates at a conference of Brussels area mayors last month.

Like other West European countries, Belgium welcomed immigrant workers from poorer lands in the prosperous 1960s and early 1970s to do mainly the hard or dirty jobs.

Legal immigration of non-common market workers stopped years ago, but the government now proposes tightening the rules on family reunions for those already here to exclude all but close relatives.

Gol's spokesman said relatively recent arrivals who were out of work would be encouraged to go home, possibly by being helped with their return fare or having their unemployment payments cut.

Gol has publicly condemned racism and xenophobia, but representatives of the main immigrant groups are anxiously waiting to see what his detailed plans are, and in what spirit police and officials will enforce the new laws.



Mr. Bassam Shaka leaves hospital after losing both legs in an Israeli bomb attack in 1980.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran  
17:50 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:20 ..... Little House  
19:20 ..... Programmes Review  
19:30 ..... Armed Forces Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:40 ..... Arabic Varieties  
22:10 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Comedy: Taxi  
21:10 ..... Freedom Road (Mohammed Ali)  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Classical Hour

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM

partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... News Summary  
14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Jordan in History  
17:45 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Round-up  
18:30 ..... Doctor at Large  
19:00 ..... News Summary  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:55 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The World of

Ukraine 06:45 Letter from London

06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News

07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

07:20 The Golden Age of Opera

07:45 Portraits of Our Times 08:00

Newsweek 09:00 World News 09:09

Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

09:30 Command Performance 09:50

Record of the Week 10:00 World News

10:05 Reflections 10:15 Peoples' Choice

10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News

11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Wave-

guide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look

Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 The Bro-

therhood of Brass 12:30 Origins 13:00

World News 13:09 News About Britain

13:15 The Classic Albums 13:30 Ple-

asures 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15

Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45

Sports Round-up 15:00 World News

15:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

15:30 Country Style 15:45 The

Buckingham Palace Connection 16:15

Rivers of the World 16:30 John Peel

17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook

18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary

18:15 The Instruments of Jazz 18:45 The

World Today 19:00 World News 19:09

Book Choice 19:15 My World 19:45

Sports Round-up 20:00 World News

20:09 News About Britain 20:15 Radio

Newsweek 20:30 Sandhurst: The Royal

Military 21:00 Outlook 21:45 Look

Ahead 21:45 Peoples' Choice 22:00

World News 22:09 Twenty-Four Hours:

News Summary 22:30 Sporting Inter-

national 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15

What's New 23:30 Origins 24:00 World

News 00:09 The World Today 00:25

Book Choice 00:30 Interlude 00:40 Ref-

lections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00

World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15

Classical Record Review 01:30 Animal,

Vegetable or Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA

1200, 7205, 11925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, In-

formation, Presentation of Popular Music

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

##### EXHIBITIONS

"The Most Ancient Jordan: The Past Half Million Years" at the American Centre.

Paintings from the College of the Sisters of Nazareth at the French Cultural Centre.

##### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267

American Centre. 41320

British Council. 36147-8

French Cultural Centre. 37009

Goethe Institute. 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre. 42003

Spanish Cultural Centre. 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre. 37777

Haya Arts Centre. 665195

Husseini Youth City. 667181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Amman Municipal Library. 664251

University of Jordan Library. 843555

##### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Amman, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

##### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

##### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Church of the Assumption. (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh. 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). 17131.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 71531.



## SPORTS

## Spencer wins Spanish 500cc Grand Prix race

MADRID (R) — American Freddie Spencer beat compatriot and arch-rival Kenny Roberts in a thrilling finish to the Spanish motorcycle Grand Prix 500cc race Sunday to further increase his lead in the world championship.

After Britain's Ron Haslam took the early lead Spencer went to the front before relinquishing his position to Roberts. Roberts raced to a 30-metre lead but was in turn overhauled on the 33rd lap of the 37-lap event on the curve in front of the grandstand where Italy's Marco Lucchinelli spun off on the first lap.

Spencer told reporters after the race that it had been tough. "The race was too long and I think it was the most difficult I have ridden this season," he said.

The victory was the fourth this season for 22-year-old Spencer, who leads the rankings with 68 points ahead of Roberts with 47 with another American Randy Mamola third on 24.

The 60,000 spectators at the Grand Prix circuit at Jarama near here saw Frenchman Herve Guilleux carry off his first win in 10 years of racing in the 250cc race.

West German Martin Wimmer led for 24 laps of the 31-lap event, ahead of Belgian's Didier de Radigues and Christian Sarron of France, before Guilleux took the lead and carried on to win.

Spain's Angel Nieto had a spectacular win in the 125cc race, going into the lead with five laps to go after Italian Maurizio Vitali dominated the first half of the race.

"I was waiting for Vitali to wear himself out before I made an effort in the last few laps of the race," the 11 times world champion said after his third win this season.

## Arias upsets Higueras

ROME (R) — American teenager Jimmy Arias won his second Grand Prix tennis title in a week when he beat Spain's Jose Higueras 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4 in an exciting final of the Italian Open championships Sunday.

Arias arrived here brimming with confidence after winning the Florence Open last Sunday. But it was the second disappointment in a week for top seed Higueras, who lost in the final of the Hamburg Open on the same day.

After the match Arias said: "I wasn't playing too well earlier this year but I came to Italy and won two titles back-to-back. It feels great."

Arias made frequent and telling use of his ferocious forehand, which Higueras had increasing difficulty in returning as tiredness set in.

## Czechoslovak wins tennis tournament

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Czechoslovak Tomas Smid ground out a 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 6-4 win over tenacious Swede Joakim Nystrom in the final of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here Sunday.

After dropping the first two sets, the young Swede, who came through from the qualifying round, started to turn the tide with accurate top spin baseline shots. And the Czechoslovak began to look more and more weary as the next two sets slipped away from him.

Nystrom looked a certain winner when he went 4-1 ahead in the final set.

## McEnroe looks certain to play French Open

PARIS (R) — U.S. tennis star John McEnroe, bidding for the one major title he has not won, looks certain to play the French Open despite a nagging shoulder injury.

McEnroe, seeded second and drawn to meet fellow-American Ben Testerman in the first round, has damaged the muscles in his left shoulder and told French Tennis Federation President Philippe Chatrier he would take a decision after working out on the clay courts at Roland Garros.

He arrived on Friday and spent Saturday and Sunday practising. He made no comment after being on the court but one French official said Sunday: "He wants to play this tournament. He looked okay".

A decision on Monday's order of play will be made later Sunday. This year play will start at 0930 local instead of the 1100 start of previous years.

Top seed is world champion Jimmy Connors of the U.S., who was given a late wild-card entry last week.

Connors, like McEnroe, has never won the French Open, and has been drawn to meet Australian newcomer Craig Miller in the opening round.

Sweden's Mats Wilander, who burst onto the international scene last year by winning the French Open—his first major title—at his first attempt, has been practising hard on clay for his defence of the title.

Seeded fifth this year, Wilander, who won three Grand Prix events in a row in April and now lies fifth on the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) computer rankings, has drawn little-known Juan Avandano of Spain as a first round opponent.

Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, who heads the ATP rankings and is seeded third, plays a qualifier, and if the seeding committee's predictions work out, could meet French favourite Yannick Noah, seeded sixth, in the last eight.

Noah is playing unseeded Swedish Davis Cup player Anders Jarryd in the first round, and could then face Paraguay's Victor Pecci. The two are scheduled to meet in Marseilles in July for the Davis Cup quarter-final between France and Paraguay.

## Lloyd reaches finals

WEST BERLIN (R) — Top-seeded Chris Evert-Lloyd reached the final of the West German women's tennis championships Saturday by beating Czechoslovak Helena Sukova 6-3, 7-6.

The American had more than enough answers to any problems posed by her 17-year-old opponent.

But the lanky Czechoslovak girl fought stubbornly in the second set after being 0-2 and 3-5 down.

Sukova, attacking the net whenever possible, pulled back to 5-5 and eventually forced a tie-break. But Lloyd's experience, speed and pinpoint passing shots saw her safely through the tiebreaker 7-2.

## Is Smith a hero or villain?

LONDON (R) — Gordon Smith woke up Sunday morning not knowing whether he was the hero or villain of Brighton's famous 2-2 draw with Manchester United in Saturday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final.

The elegant Scot scored a superb 13th minute goal but tossed away his chance of becoming Brighton's favourite adopted son when he squandered a gilt-edged opportunity in the last 10 seconds of extra-time.

Brighton, only the third club in history to reach the F.A. Cup final and be relegated in the same season, came agonisingly close to glory.

With referee Alf Grey looking at his watch, Irish international striker Michael Robinson carved his way through the exhausted United defence until he was within range of the whites of goalkeeper Gary Bailey's eyes.

But, instead of shooting, Robinson opted to pass to the unmarked Smith standing eight metres out and the surprised Scot contrived to hammer the ball of Bailey's legs in front of the gaping

goal. After the game Smith, who collected a Scottish League Cup runners-up medal while on loan to Glasgow Rangers earlier this season, said: "I won't be losing any sleep over that miss."

"It was such a fantastic occasion for me I'm not going to let that incident ruin it. Michael was totally unselfish in passing to me—but the ball rolled a little bit too slowly."

"I had to wait for it to arrive and a good goalkeeper like Bailey was quick to move out and close the space down."

Smith, who put the rank outsiders in front with a glorious header from a Gary Howlett cross, received only sympathy from his colleagues.

Midfield dynamo Tony Greash, who led the team out as stand-in for suspended captain Steve Foster, said: "I feel really sorry for Gordon. Because he had too much time his chance of having a boyhood dream vanished in an instant."

Brighton fully merited a second chance in Thursday's replay for

after a jittery start when they were totally outplayed by United they settled down after going in front.

Their harassed defence enjoyed a series of close escapes and United's 55th minute equaliser was cruel luck on limping fullback Chris Ramsey who was actually waiting to be substituted when the Manchester side struck.

A Mick Duxbury cross from the right was headed on by Norman Whiteside at the near post and the game Ramsey was unable to stop Frank Stapleton hammering the ball high into the net from one metre.

United's second in the 70th minute was one of the finest goals ever seen at Wembley.

It was started by Dutch maestro Arnold Muhren, the mastermind behind most of United's attacking moves. Muhren picked out Ray Wilkins with a sublime crossfield pass and the former England captain chested the ball down, looked up, spotted Brighton keeper Graham Moseley off his line and curled an audacious left-footer into the top right hand corner.

## Prost wins Belgian Grand Prix motor race

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost romped to his second world championship victory of the season in the Belgian Grand Prix motor race at super-fast spa Francorchamps Sunday.

Prost and his turbo-charged Renault made light work of the beautiful circuit set in the heart of the Ardennes and finished a comfortable 23 seconds ahead of second-placed compatriot Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari.

American Eddie Cheever was third in the other team Renault after passing the ailing Brabham of Brazilian Nelson Piquet over the closing laps of the 40-lap race.

The Williams of reigning world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland and Frenchman Jacques Laffite were the best of the non-turbo-charged brigade, finishing fifth and sixth respectively.

Italian Andrea de Cesaris took his Alfa Romeo into the lead early on, but a slow pits stop for refuelling sent him down to sixth place.

Minutes later he was forced to retire when his car ground to an unexpected halt.

Piquet led briefly while Prost was taking on fuel but the flying Frenchman regained command once de Cesaris dropped out.

Prost's victory took him into first place in the title battle, four points ahead of previous leader and former champion Piquet.

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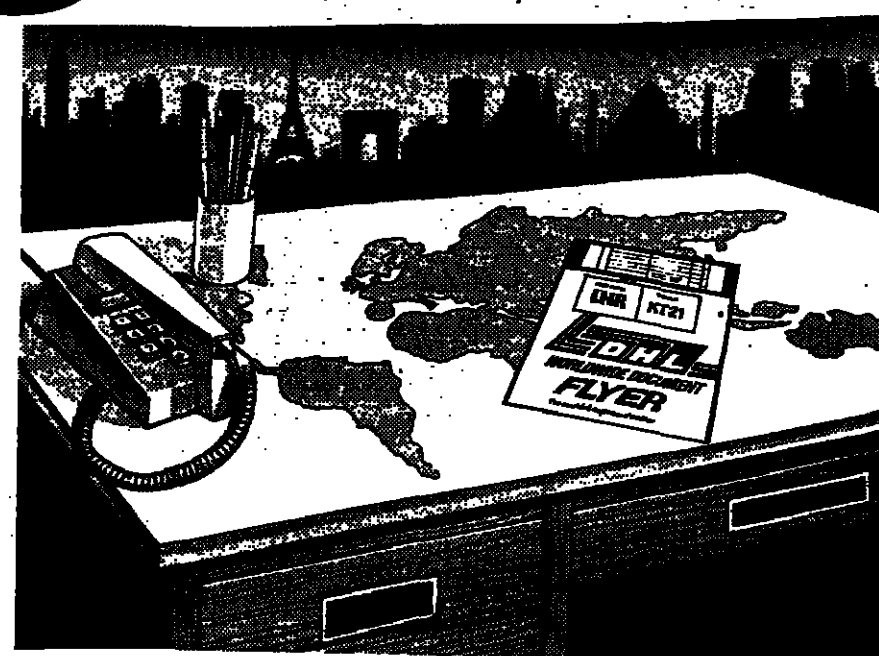
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## Malaysia has high hopes for its golden crop

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysians call the oil palm their golden crop for its resilience in a world recession that has bitten deeply into the prices and sales of almost every other commodity.

Palm oil products replaced rubber as the resource-rich country's third revenue earner last year after oil and timber.

And two scientific successes announced late last month seem to justify the government's description of the oil palm as a tree with over a hundred uses.

### Palm oil earns \$1.3 b

Malaysia's record output of 3.5 million tonnes of palm oil last year, used mainly for margarine, fats, lubricants, soaps, toiletries and plastics, earned the country \$1.3 billion.

This was 0.4 per cent less than in 1981 but the decline was negligible compared to falls of 28.5 per cent in rubber earnings and of 30 per cent in tin export receipts, according to the central bank.

Malaysia produces 80 per cent of the world's palm oil and can boast that the range of its market has made the commodity less sensitive to the economic performance of the Western and Japanese economies.

Last year, the Indian sub-continent alone took 800,000 tonnes.

"We made the right decision to push ahead with planting in the early sixties. We now feel palm oil can compete with other vegetable oils as well as animal fats in the world market," a senior primary

industries ministry official said.

Palm oil now accounts for about 10 per cent of the world edible oil exports and the government has predicted that its share will continue to rise.

The government has forecast that output of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) will be around 3.8 million tonnes this year and by 1990 it is expected to rise to 8.5 million tonnes.

Malaysia believes it can find markets and uses for as much as it can produce.

Its confidence was boosted this month by the announcement that palm oil could be efficiently converted into diesel fuel.

The government is to set up a pilot plant after preliminary tests showed that the fuel needed no engine conversion, produced no loss of power, less pollution, less corrosion and only a slight reduction of mileage.

Costs of converting palm oil into diesel were economically viable compared to current prices if crude palm stearin, which is cheaper than crude palm oil, was used as the starting material, officials said.

Malaysia already produces some 330,000 barrels of high quality light crude oil per day but still had to import 1.52 million tonnes of diesel fuel from Singapore last year.

Current palm oil output would be sufficient to produce all the diesel fuel Malaysia needs.

But officials see this renewable source of energy as a fall-back for the future when the oil begins to run out.

The country's palm oil refineries now take 98 per cent of the country's crude palm oil output and the government would not want to disrupt the industry in the short-term.

The government is, however, more likely to put to productive use the successful harnessing of palm oil effluent as a source of electricity.

Palm oil scientists have produced a methane gas for electricity generation from the effluent that would cost less than that currently used.

Last year, about 8.8 million tonnes of effluent flowed wastefully out of Malaysia's 183 palm oil mills, enough to generate about three per cent of national electricity output.

Government agencies and the private sector are to make detailed feasibility studies on the conversion of effluent to methane gas, particularly to help reduce the cost of Malaysia's rural electrification programme, officials said.

### Research underway

Scientists at the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM) are currently working on 114 research projects aimed at exploiting the oil palm. By-products being tested include solid fuel and paper from the trunk and vitamin E from the oil and palm leaves.

Malaysia's efficiency as a low-cost oil producer has been increased in the last two years by the release here of a pollinating weevil.

## Japan embarks on huge high-technology project

TOKYO (R) — Japan has embarked on a mammoth high-technology project to build an integrated communications system carrying telephone links, television broadcasts and computer information across the country cheaply and quickly.

The aim is to create a spider's web of new telecommunications forms linking home computers, facsimile machines, telephones, automated office equipment, paging systems, videotape libraries and television stations to trigger what scientists call the "information society."

Japanese firms and research bodies will have to speed up developments in data transfer, computers and software, message switching and satellites to connect the vast project—costing 40,000 to 50,000 billion yen (\$170 billion to \$210 billion)—by the year 2000.

At the centre of the project is a plan to build a home computer costing possibly less than \$1,000, with only 10 computer chips able to translate languages into Japanese and provide services most households will regard as vital.

Scientists working on the project say other communications will be able to plug into the basic data-transfer links, which will be much cheaper than present systems.

Home computers will be able to talk to huge, distant information banks, shopping from home and electronic banking will become commonplace, cash will give way more to credit cards and satellites may be able to give navigational

guidance to cars as they do to ships today.

In the business field, large Japanese companies will be able to send electronic letters, develop in-house computer communications and accounting, and give jobs to more of Japan's highly-educated women by allowing them to work from home.

The strands of the wide-ranging plan are being gathered together by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone public corporation (NTT), which has begun building a pilot area communications net in a dormitory community at Musashino, west of Tokyo.

The first commercial net is due to operate at Tsukuba Science City, north of Tokyo, by 1985 when an international science exposition will be held there.

Two small experimental neighbourhood systems have been working in the town of Tama near Tokyo and at Higashi Ikomi near Osaka over the last few years.

Householders have been able to call up local news and medical information on their television screens, take part in local chat shows through home cameras and television sets and plug into a videotape library for entertainment.

A small facsimile machine delivering pieces of typed paper, much like a copier machine, has sent housewives prices from local supermarkets and in one trial printed copies of a leading newspaper in their homes early in the morning.

But scientists found flaws in the systems and said they were expensive. Most households said

they would not use the systems if they had to pay for them.

Scientists, seeking to cut the cost of the new integrated communications system, have turned to optical fibres, bigger computer memories and digital information processing.

Hair-thin optical fibres made of glass, or possibly plastic in the future, can carry more information in the form of laser impulses than traditional wire circuits, greatly cutting transmission costs.

Optical fibre networks also have the advantage of not being affected by electromagnetic influences and cables could be laid beside railway tracks or strung along electric power grid lines.

NTT is already introducing digital exchanges across Japan and hopes they will link 60 per cent of the country's telephones by 1988, leading to lower telephone charges.

In a major advance last year, it started laying a trunk optical fibre communications system linking the northern city of Hokkaido to Fukuoka 1,810 kilometres to the south.

NTT says the line should be finished by the end of 1984 when it will begin linking spurs connecting heavily populated areas of Japan's industrial belt. Smaller communities will be plugged in by the 1990s.

Universities and computer makers, helped by government funds, are carrying out research for the new computer to make it work hundreds of times faster than present systems while being portable and cheap.

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 23, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A fine day and evening for you to put in motion a course of action that has much appeal and by which you can gain important headway and advancement in your career.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You can find better ways of handling your responsibilities now and have less worries. Don't take any risks with money.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Good day to cement better relations with associates and thereby accomplish more in the future. Be more optimistic.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** If you persevere with work at hand you can accomplish a great deal now. Avoid a situation that could lead to trouble.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Be sure to use utmost care in travel at this time and avoid possible accident. Steer clear of a troublemaker.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** You can easily add to the beauty and comfort of your home now by making some changes. Strive to be more successful.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Go after the data you need so that you can better carry through with a plan of action you have in mind. Maintain your poise.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Study your financial status and plan how to improve it. Any repairs that need to be done to property should be started now.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Make plans to gain your personal aims. Look to a higher-up for the backing you need in order to advance in career matters.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** It is important that you concentrate on becoming more productive and forget all that socializing for now.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Fine day for getting together with your friends since they can assist you in gaining your personal goals.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Study how to have a more brilliant career by using more modern methods. Avoid one who is hypocritical.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You must start working immediately on a new plan if you are to gain the right benefits from it. Be logical.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be able to formulate a plan and carry through with its completion, so be sure to give as fine an academic education as you can for best results. There are many fine talents here that can bring much success.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Third World has few hopes from Western summit

LONDON (R) — The Third World, debt-ridden and in permanent economic crisis, has few hopes of more than a courteous nod of recognition of its problems from this month's Western economic summit.

Some leaders at the seven-nation meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, from May 28 to 30 will be sympathetic towards the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

French President Francois Mitterrand and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, in particular, have records of support for developing countries.

Only two weeks ago Mr. Mitterrand espoused a cause close to their hearts, calling for a global conference on reform of the international monetary system.

### Big surprise needed

But at Williamsburg, other leaders of the West's main industrialised nations are expected to focus their attention on more immediate tactics to promote economic recovery in recession-hit Western Europe, North America and Japan.

The best the Third World can expect from the summit is a fresh statement of awareness of the interdependence of the industrial North and poor South, analysts reckon.

It would take a surprise debt crisis with dire implications for Western banks, to jolt the "big seven" into action on North-South questions, they say.

Developing nations are looking to the United Nations Conference on Trade And Development

(UNCTAD), opening in Belgrade a week after Williamsburg, for a more comprehensive review of the issues in a forum which they dominate.

At last year's Western summit in Versailles, near Paris, leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan acknowledged a vital need for "the growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them."

They set the launching of global negotiations on aid, trade and finance — a major long-term demand of the Third World — as "a major political objective."

### No action followed

These statements have not been matched by action, according to Third World diplomats, who accuse the rich nations, and especially the Reagan administration, of pursuing short-sighted and self-interested policies rather than tackling the recession from a global viewpoint.

They do however credit Western countries with growing awareness of the Third World's plight,

as shown by operations over the past year to bail out big debtors like Mexico and increase the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But they say the West has not fully faced the fact that its recovery from the recession could be delayed or prevented by the continued weakness of developing countries which buy its industrial products.

Against this background, any sign of Western readiness to acknowledge interdependence is welcome.

Western nations grouped in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) called in Paris earlier for a drive against trade protectionism which would open their markets to more Third World exports.

Non-aligned countries have mandated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, to argue the Third World case in messages to the seven leaders who will meet at Williamsburg.

At a meeting last month, they welcomed "the growing realisation that the resumption of

growth in the developing countries would not only promote recovery in the developed world but is also essential for sustained global economic growth."

### Gap remains wide

Recent statements by U.S. officials that more money needs to be made available to poor countries to enable them to buy more in the West could be reflected in the Williamsburg talks.

But the gap remains wide between Third World expectations and Western readiness to act on them.

The non-aligned summit called for doubled aid, preferential terms for exports and easier conditions for the repayment of more than \$600 billion owed by Third World countries.

It also sought a major overhaul of the world financial system and a greater say for poor nations in institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF.

Debt problems and the impact of continued Third World recession on industrial markets will probably be covered in discussions at Williamsburg, British officials

say.

But aid lobbyists such as Mr. John Mitchell of the World Development Movement foresee no substantial efforts to tackle other pressing problems such as a slump in commodity prices which cut Third World export earnings by \$21 billion from 1980 to 1982.

"Unless there is a banking crisis, I can't see them getting into North-South issues," Mr. Mitchell says.

Perspectives on the global crisis differ widely between the West and the Third World, and the former does not share the latter's sense of urgency.

The free-market conservatives in power in Washington, Bonn and London see emergence of Western economies from the recession as the key to lifting developing nations out of their plight.

They regard private investment — sluggish in the recession — as the best motor for Third World development.

Mr. Mitchell reckons the leaders at Williamsburg head "the most unsympathetic governments there have been for a long time in the Western world" to the Third World cases.

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

"Uncle Stanley always says his lunches are boring — so I put a frog in his thermos today!"

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PYJUM

CUIMS

NOAZAM

MAMBEL

WHAT THE INSURANCE COMPANY PAID HIM WHEN HE BUMPED HIS HEAD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: NAIVE BRASS BEDBUG ENGULF

Answer: What that nut decided to give up after reading about the bad effects of alcohol—READING

### Peanuts

ON AUGUST 8, 1813, THE VESSELS HAMILTON AND SCOURGE SANK TO THE BOTTOM OF LAKE ONTARIO

ACCORDING TO WOODSTOCK'S RESEARCH, A THIRD VESSEL SANK TO THE BOTTOM OF MY WATER DISH...

IF YOU SEE ANY MERMAIDS DOWN THERE, LET ME KNOW

OR MAYBE EVEN A MERBEAGLE!

### Mutt 'n' Jeff

DAD—MY TEACHER SAYS VIDEO GAMES ARE NOTHING MORE THAN MIND CANDY!

THAT'S PROBABLY TRUE, SON!

I WONDER, DAD...

... COULD MY MIND GET CAVITIES?

### Andy Capp

THANKS FOR SORTIN' ME OUT, VICAR

NOT AT ALL, ANDY. THAT'S WHAT I'M HERE FOR

I DON'T HATE MYSELF ANYMORE, I FEEL REALLY GREAT!

SO YOU SHOULD, ANDY. YOU'VE GOT A LOT OF GOOD STUFF IN YOU

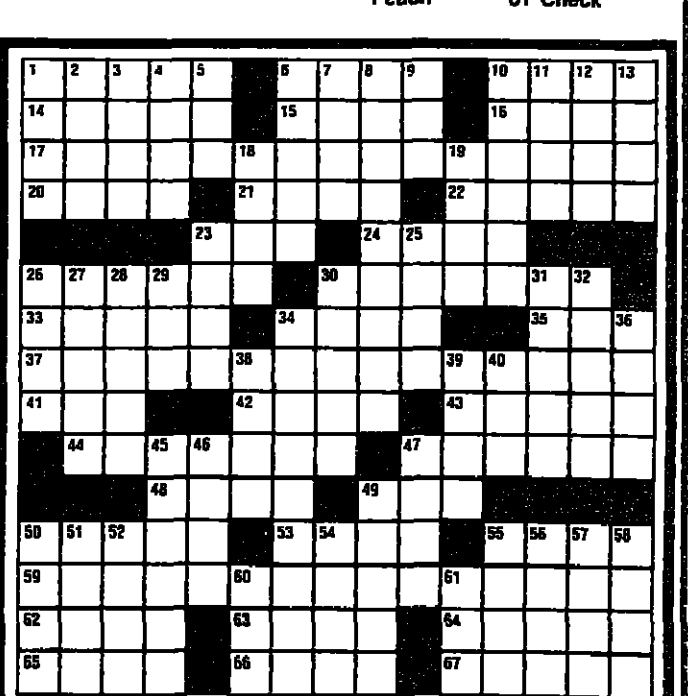
HE POLISHED OFF ALL MY BEST SCOTCH

### THE Daily Crossword by William Landis

ACROSS	34 Several	59 Senior citizens group	27 Colette's love
1 Big talk	35 A Louis	62 Algerian port	28 Highway sign
6 Huge	37 Declined to rule	63 Bridge	29 Hostelry
10 Comedians	41 Wiretap	64 Famed fabulist	30 Not — (medicore)
14 Born earlier	42 Mexican laborer	65 Whelps	31 Certain athletes
15 Make slow progress	43 Throttle	66 — up (liven)	32 German poet
16 Car part	44 Chemical substance	67 Ross or Palmer	34 Short-hand machine
17 March 17 rite	47 Folds up	DOWN	36 Some neckties
20 Several	48 Meshed fabric	1 Stoops	38 Kind of tourney
21 Mischmash	49 Neighbor of Asia	2 Daily case item	39 The Bruins
22 Extra	50 Halls of old Roman houses	3 — Bede	40 Greek letter
24 Show biz award	53 Scarlett's milieu	4 Blasted	45 Trues up
26 Motortruck	55 Family or shoe	5 Numerical prefix	46 Equipment
30 Like a fashion model		6 Orchestra member	47 Social unit
33 Precursors		7 Opponent	49 Candid
		8 Educators	50 Surmounting
		9 Article	51 From one side to the other: var.
		10 — off (averted)	52 Gather
		11 Fired	54 On — with (even)
		12 Memento	55 "Of — I Sing"
		13 Dispatch	56 What's left
		18 Lunchtime	57 Piccadilly Circus figure
		19 Improvement	58 Make out
		23 Left far behind	60 Cleo's undoing
		25 Street sound	61 Check
		26 The Georgia Peach	

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BAR	COLD	LADLE
ELAM	HEAD	ENROL
ALIVE	HAIR	SCALE
YOUNG	LINES	TITLE
STICKS	STONE	
OPERA	FEW	
JARNS	ALIA	TATE
OMIT	EMEND	MITE
WORTH	CAPE	PANEL
BRIEF	ENTER	
ELLOW	WARRING	
STOIA	FAIR	EST
VIMOR	ITAL	ETAS
AROSE	OBIE	RARE
BOIST	YSER	EST



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# WORLD

## Chilean unionists challenge Pinochet

SANTIAGO (R) — Chilean union leaders have formed a new organisation trying to restore democracy to the country after nearly 10 years of military rule, despite President Augusto Pinochet's insistence that his timetable will not be altered.

Announcement of the creation of the National Workers' Command (CNT) Saturday—a day after an unyielding broadcast by the president—followed a week of meetings between union leaders who had joined in a national day of protest earlier this month.

Since the 1973 military coup which ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende, labour unions in Chile have been badly fragmented.

But Saturday's declaration announcing formation of the CNT was signed by the copper workers and four other federations which, a spokesman said, represented almost all of Chile's organised labour and 30 per cent of the total work force.

The CNT has yet to announce what its tactics will be and will probably wait until 10 copper workers' leaders appear in court Monday.

## Pretoria warns neighbours following car bomb attack

PRETORIA (R) — South Africa has again publicly warned neighbouring states that it may seek revenge following a car bomb blast which killed 17 people and injured 188 in Pretoria on Friday afternoon.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said that no neighbouring government giving refuge to members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) could expect South Africa to sit back.

He told South African radio Saturday night: "Acts of terrorism will not be tolerated and South Africa will plan her reaction at her own discretion and in her own interests."

Shortly after the rush-hour blast outside South African air force headquarters, Defence Minister Gen. Magnus Malan warned that South Africa would not hesitate to launch more pre-emptive raids on nearby ANC bases.

"If we don't start taking that kind of action, we're sitting around waiting for (an atrocity) to happen", Gen. Malan said.

South Africa showed the power of such strikes last December when it launched a dawn invasion on Lesotho's capital Maseru. The republic said the raid killed 30 members of the ANC, which is

pledged to overthrow white minority rule here.

The government has not categorically blamed the ANC for the bomb, the most serious guerrilla attack yet launched in South Africa, but Mr. Le Grange said on Friday that it appeared to be the work of the banned organisation.

With police still sifting through the debris that littered Pretoria's main shopping street after the blast, Mr. Le Grange said Saturday night that interesting and important leads were being followed up.

"I have every reason to believe that the South African police will eventually succeed to identify those responsible, track them down and bring them to justice", he said.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha described the explosion as part of a "communist-inspired onslaught" and promised that the country's security forces were getting the situation under control.

Although a police spokesman stood by the death toll of 17 issued early on Saturday, the Afrikaans language newspaper Beeld, quoting informed sources, put the figure at 28.

A spokesman at Pretoria's main hospital said 26 people were still being treated for injuries, nine of

whom were in a very serious condition.

**ANC issues threat**

NAIROBI (R) — The president of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, said Saturday his organisation would step up attacks inside South Africa.

But he told reporters it was too early to say whether ANC guerrillas carried out Saturday's Pretoria car bomb attack. Because of communications problems, this would take some time to establish.

"It is not our practice to make statements every time there is some action in South Africa," he said.

Asked if the ANC was under pressure from its Zambian host not to claim responsibility, Mr. Tambo said "No. As soon as we are absolutely clear about the bombing, we will make a statement."

Asked if the bombing was a sign of an escalation of black resistance to apartheid, he said: "Yes, without any doubt, make no mistake about it." He added: "The ANC is committed to intensifying its struggle until it is won. We have no choice."

Mr. Tambo was due to leave Sunday for Peking on his first visit for ten years.

## Elgin marbles issue comes up in London

LONDON (R) — Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said her government would formally request the return of the Elgin marbles after next month's British general election.

She told airport reporters after arriving here Saturday she was confident the collection of sculptures shipped to Britain from the Parthenon temple in Athens in 1806 would be sent back.

Britain has rejected previous calls by Greece for the 2,420-year-old sculptures, now in the British museum in London.

The Greek council of ministers voted unanimously last week to request their return and the request would be made soon but not until after the general election, the film star-turned-politician said. We are friendly countries and we don't want to interfere with the politics of this country," she added.

The collection, which includes about half of a 160 metre long frieze and 17 figures by Pheidias and other classical Greek artists, was acquired by the seventh earl of Elgin, British ambassador to the Turkish empire which then included Greece. He sold the sculptures to the British government in 1816.

The poet Byron and others accused Lord Elgin of vandalism and dishonesty. He replied he had Turkish permission and that the sculptures were fast decaying and needed preservation treatment to save them from total destruction.

## Kyprianou in Rome to talk about Cyprus

ROME (R) — President Spiros Kyprianou of Cyprus, has arrived in Rome to talk on the problems of his divided island, seeking to capitalise on a U.N. resolution calling for a withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Cyprus which they invaded in 1974.

Mr. Kyprianou, accompanied by Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandis, flew in from Brussels Saturday on a tour of European capitals and immediately denounced what he called Turkey's intransigent response to the U.N. general assembly's resolution earlier this month.

He is due to meet Italian President Sandro Pertini and caretaker Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani on Monday before leaving for Paris, while Rolandis will meet Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Foreign Ministry sources said.

## Hanoi allegedly sends more men to Kampuchea

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand said Sunday Vietnam had sent 1,000 fresh troops to Kampuchea and was strengthening its forces there after a publicised partial withdrawal early this month.

The chief of Thailand's national security council, Prasong Soonsiri, said the new troops arrived on Friday at two Vietnamese front-line posts in western Kampuchea near the Thai border.

Mr. Prasong told reporters Vietnam still had an occupation force of 180,000 men in Kampuchea, of whom about 50,000 were deployed in western and northern Kampuchea near the Thai frontier.

Vietnam first sent in its troops at the end of 1978 when the Khmer Rouge were overthrown, and has kept them there to back up the Heng Samrin administration installed in Phnom Penh.

But this month Hanoi said more than 10,000 soldiers were being pulled out as the security situation

improved. It added the move was an effort to clear suspicions by non-communist countries in South East Asia of its intentions in Kampuchea.

Thailand has dismissed the announced withdrawal as merely a seasonal rotation of troops at the end of the dry season in April.

Mr. Prasong said some 13,000 new Vietnamese troops were moved into Kampuchea in small batches since the beginning of the year prior to the partial withdrawal this month.

He said fresh troops were sent to Vietnamese border units near Pailin in western Battambang province and to the rugged mountain areas in Pursat.

Thai military spokesmen said in Bangkok last week the presence of these Hanoi troops convinced them that further Vietnamese operations against Kampuchean guerrillas in the areas could not be ruled out in the current rainy season.

## U. Volta purge continues

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — Two Upper Volta ministers and a union leader have been arrested and accused of fomenting anti-government demonstrations, the ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP) said Sunday.

A CSP statement said Education, Arts and Culture Minister Emmanuel Dadiouari, Youth and Sports Minister Ibrahim Kone and Soumane Toure, secretary-general of the main Volta Union Confederation (CSV), were arrested Saturday.

The CSP accused them of being behind demonstrations by school pupils in the capital, Ouagadougou, and in the country's second biggest city, Bobo Dioulasso, last Friday protesting at the recent arrest of radical Prime Minister Thomas Sankara.

Pro-Libyan Capt. Sankara and another prominent CSP member, Maj. Jean-Baptiste Lingani, are being held in a remote barracks after their arrests last week, informed sources said.

The three detained Saturday

were found in Mr. Toure's house with tracts demanding Capt. Sankara's release, the CSP said, adding the education minister's top aide and a leader of the secondary school teachers' union were also arrested. It did not name them.

Maj. Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, unknown before he took over as president of this poor and arid country in a coup last November, has proved pro-Western leader in his purge of radicals in his government, political sources said.

Last week the Libyan charge d'affaires was given 48 hours to leave. The unexplained move followed a surprised visit to Upper Volta last month by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

The French embassy, main squares and the huge central market in Ouagadougou, damaged in last Friday's demonstrations, were under heavy armed guard against further unrest, eyewitnesses said. Windows were broken and cars stoned at the embassy of the former colonial power during Friday's march, they said.

## Polish situation may drag on

TOKYO (R) — Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski indicated in an interview published Sunday that martial law could continue in Poland "for a few more years."

Asked if it would be lifted after Pope John Paul's visit to the country next month, Mr. Rakowski said no date had been set for its end and it was not right to link the issue with the visit, according to the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun.

Mr. Rakowski was quoted as telling a group of Japanese jou-

nalists in Warsaw Saturday that Poland, where he said dissidents still had grievances, "will need domestic peace to continue perhaps for a few more years."

Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has said previously that maintenance of political calmness in the country is a prerequisite for lifting martial law.

Mr. Rakowski also said the plight of the Polish economy was expected to continue throughout the 1980s and appealed to Japan for economic cooperation, according to Asahi.

## Pope addresses workers, watches opera in Milan

MILAN, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul has appealed for a concerted effort to fight unemployment in a speech to industrial workers in Italy's economic capital.

Speaking Saturday in a square surrounded by factories in Milan's bleak industrial slums, the pontiff criticised egotism, lack of solidarity and unacceptable delays which he said had contributed to the problem of unemployment.

His speech came amid disagreement between trade unions and management in Italy over new wage contracts, and bore the hallmarks of a political appeal as campaigning for the country's June 26 elections begins.

He called on political and economic leaders to make a concerted effort, involving equal sacrifices from all sections of society, that would open new employment prospects.

The speech took up some of the themes of the Pope's 1981 encyclical, "laborem exercens", on human work in which he said unemployment was a fundamental problem which could have a devastating effect, particularly on young people unable to find jobs.

But his appeal Saturday appeared to have a new urgency.

The Pope was due to meet leaders of Italian industry Sunday in the city he has called "the beating heart of the national economy," and both unions and management will watch his words closely.

There are more than two million people officially unemployed in Italy, nearly 10 per cent of the workforce, but only the powerful Communist Party has stressed the issue in electoral campaigning so far.

The second day of the Pope's Milan visit, his longest in Italy, was marked by a petrol bomb attack on the open air stand where he was due to say the final mass of his stay Sunday.

Damage to the stand has already been repaired.

The attack took place in a poor northern suburb of this sprawling city and was attributed by some local officials to resentment over the amount of money being spent on the papal visit by city authorities. No-one has claimed responsibility.

Later the Polish pontiff became the first Pope to attend Milan's celebrated La Scala opera house where he listened to works by Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi.

## Salvadorean rebels claim 644 government casualties

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean leftist guerrillas inflicted 644 casualties on government troops over the past seven weeks, insurgent Radio Venceremos said.

The radio Saturday said the casualty figures were proof that the guerrillas were winning El Salvador's 43-month-old civil war and called on government soldiers to leave the army and "not to risk their lives defending the oligarchy."

It did not break down the figures into dead and wounded.

Armed forces spokesmen were not immediately available to comment on the claims.

The radio also said guerrillas seized a 35-kilometre stretch of road Friday between the eastern city of Usulután and the town of Santiago de Maria.

Army spokesmen did not comment on the report but in other news said they ousted guerrillas threatening traffic near El Salvador's only paved highway linking the eastern region with the rest of the country.

## 'U.S. presidents need a vicar'

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig says lack of a single voice is hampering U.S. diplomacy at a time of crisis and confusing both its allies and opponents.

Mr. Haig said in a cable news network television interview Friday night that every U.S. president must have a "vicar" — as President Kennedy had his brother Robert and President Nixon had Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"What you cannot afford is a cacophony of voices. Our allies are confused and in time of crisis, even more dangerously, our opponents are confused," Mr. Haig said.

"It becomes very difficult to conduct your affairs efficiently under such a system."

Mr. Haig, who resigned on June 25, 1982, said in the interview: "The lack of a single voice continues to this day, so it wasn't a case of the Haig personality, but rather a style of the White House staff."

But he said his successor George Shultz was doing a "magnificent job."

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon has issued its most pessimistic report on the likely survival rate of U.S. missiles in any surprise attack by the Soviet Union.

The report, based on intelligence assessments of increasing Soviet missile accuracy, estimated that by 1989 only one to eight per cent of U.S. land-based missiles would survive "a well executed Soviet first strike."

The report was released officially by air force Gen. Lawrence Skantze after its contents were disclosed in the press.

Opponents of the controversial

\$20 billion MX nuclear missile, which President Reagan says is vital to U.S. security, are planning to use the air force report in an effort to kill the project, according to congressional sources.

Mr. Reagan has proposed deploying 100 of the 10-warhead MX's in existing missile silos, but Sen. Carl Levin, a Democrat, said the air force study invalidated the entire plan.

"It means that only between one and five MX missiles would survive such an attack," Mr. Levin said, adding that the estimated cost of the programme was "an absurd price to pay for such a

minimal, non-existent gain."

But Mr. Skantze, seeking to soften the impact of the report, told reporters the one to eight per cent survival figure was based on the worst possible circumstances and assumed a near-perfect Soviet strike that might be difficult to achieve.

MX opponents lately have been more pessimistic because of an intense Reagan administration lobbying effort.

Mr. Reagan's lobbying team, which has scored MX victories in three recent key committee votes, has intensified its lobbying this week in anticipation of a final vote

next week.

Despite the air force study, many arms experts, including some U.S. officials, doubt that the Kremlin's missile force would be reliable or accurate enough for a first strike.

In a forthcoming book called "The Threat," author Andrew Cockburn, an editor of the publication "Defense Week," writes: "According to U.S. intelligence analysts who have had access to the secret reports on Soviet (missile) test shots from operational silos, the failure rate is extremely high."

He said there were indications

that the proportion of launches in which missiles go wildly off course may be as much as 50 per cent.

U.S. intelligence sources told Reuters earlier this year that monitoring of Soviet missile tests showed the Kremlin would not be able to wipe out U.S. land-based missile forces in the foreseeable future.

But contrast, the Pentagon report states: "The Soviets probably possess the capability to destroy almost all of the 1,047 U.S. ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) silos, using only a portion of their own ICBM force."

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Another traffic remedy is the project, now under way for the past 17 months, for an underground railway-throughout the heart of Cairo.

Plans are that the metro will carry three times as many passengers per hour as the 20,000 per hour carried by the city's desperately crowded buses.

But the project has run into heavy delays and nobody is predicting just when the crush of humanity now seen daily on the streets of Cairo will be transferred below the surface.

It is this that creates the problem. Car ownership in Cairo is only about 25 per thousand inhabitants, small by most big city standards, yet the congestion makes traffic in most other capitals look smooth-flowing.

Mr. Abu Taleb said there was a traffic master plan for ring-roads round the Cairo outskirts and for about eight flyovers at junctions in the city centre.

And perhaps even more important is a drive to educate Egyptian drivers in road behaviour. The present driving license test

requires a candidate just to drive his vehicle forward and back on a white line in a police compound.

Performance in traffic is never tested, with a result that lane discipline, signalling, traffic sign observance and parking rules are hardly ever heeded.

"We will improve the training of traffic police and start instruction programmes on television," Mr. Abu Taleb said. "We will make it expensive and difficult to park in the centre of town," Mr. Abu Taleb said.

**Underground railway**  
Another traffic remedy is the project, now under way for the past 17 months, for an underground railway-throughout the heart of Cairo.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### N. Irish police come under attack

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (R) — Northern Ireland police Sunday came under the most severe petrol bombing attack for several years in the province's second biggest city. Police said about 500 petrol bombs were thrown at police and police vehicles in the early hours of the morning in Londonderry's Roman Catholic district of Bogside. The riots involved about 200 youths. Two policemen received leg injuries and were treated at hospital. One youth was arrested, police said. At one stage a gunman opened fire and police replied, but no one was reported to have been hit.

### 3 dead, 2 hurt in the Philippines

MANILA (R) — Three tribesmen were killed and two soldiers wounded in what appeared to be the resumption of a tribal war among natives in northern mountain villages, the Philippine news agency said Sunday. Government troops were sent to the Benguet area, 240 kilometres north of Manila, when about 200 natives armed with long knives and rifles laid siege to the mountain village of Bacarri. The betel nut-chewing native tribes, who walk barefoot and wear only loin-cloths, are hardy upland farmers who live in the cordillera mountains. Several of the tribes are said to be head-hunters.

### Peruvian town comes under fire

LIMA (R) — Suspected left-wing guerrillas have attacked the town of Ayacucho in the Peruvian Andes, blacking out the town before launching a dynamite and machinegun assault on police headquarters, eyewitnesses said. More than 50 dynamite explosions interspersed with bursts of machinegun fire rocked the town during the attack, they said. Police in Lima declined to comment on press reports that several policemen and guerrillas had been wounded or killed during the raid. Before attacking the police headquarters, the guerrillas blew up a power line supplying electricity to Ayacucho and to the nearby towns of Huancayo and Ica, residents of Ayacucho said.

### U.K. art historian dies at 79

LONDON (R) — British art historian Lord Clark, who popularised art through television, died Saturday aged 79. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy Scottish banker, found fame in the 1960s with television programmes that stimulated an interest in the arts among ordinary Britons. His pioneering 1969 series "civilisation", a major survey of art and cultural history, was bought by many countries and earned him acclaim around the world.

### U.S. philosopher dies at 80

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Eric Hoffer, the self-educated dock worker turned philosopher whose book "The True Believer" won him almost a cult following, died Saturday aged 80. Born in New York City in 1902, Hoffer never had formal schooling. After a fall at the age of five, he was almost totally blind until he was 15. When his vision returned, Hoffer recalled later, he was left "with an enormous hunger for the printed word."

For years he wandered from job to job, working as a migrant farmhand, a Nevada goldminer and later as a docker. In 1951 he wrote "his first book — 'The True Believer' — in which he discussed fanaticism and the true believer who 'is everywhere on the march and by both converting and antagonising is shaping the world in his own image.'"

### Soviets plan new holiday resort

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union will go ahead with plans to build a large new holiday resort on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, Pravda reported Sunday. The Communist Party daily said the idea had been approved by the Soviet leadership and would increase by between eight and 10 times the annual number of visitors to the region, south of the Azerbaijan capital Baku.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### NO SUBSTITUTE FOR TECHNIQUE

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH  
♠ K 7 6 3  
♥ K 10 6 5  
♦ 7  
♣ A 10 8 5

WEST EAST  
♠ Q J 8 2 ♠ 10  
♥ Q 9 7 3 ♥ Q 8 4  
♦ Q 8 5 ♦ A K J 10 9 3  
♣ 6 4 ♣ Q 9 7

SOUTH  
♠ A 9 5 4  
♥ A 2  
♦ 6 4 2  
♣ K J 3 2

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 3 0 Pass  
Pass Double Pass 4 0  
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of 0.  
It is all very well to draw inferences from the bidding. However, don't let your imagination take the place of sound technique.

East's three diamond preempt is somewhat unorthodox. However, since his partner had passed in first seat, the chances of game were remote. It seemed wiser to try to interfere with the opponents' auction. This tactic backfired because, without the preempt, North-South might not have been able to reach an excellent four spade contract on their own steam. North had the ideal hand for a takeout double in the balancing seat, and South deemed that his hand warranted a shot at game even opposite a hand that could not open. South's bid-

ding judgment was excellent. Unfortunately, he judged the play of the hand less well.

West led a diamond, East won the king and continued with the ace. Declarer ruffed and cashed the king and ace of trumps. When East showed out, it was obvious that the defenders had their book — West had two high trumps to go with the diamond trick in the bank. Therefore it seemed that declarer would have to guess the location of the queen of clubs for this contract.

Since East had preempted, declarer elected to play him for the shorter clubs. So he ruffed a diamond, crossed to the king of clubs and led a club to the ten for down one. Had declarer taken time out to count the hand, he would have realized that he might have ten tricks without having to rely on the location of the queen of clubs. After learning of the trump break declarer should ruff his last diamond on the table. Next he cashes the ace-king of hearts and ruffs a heart.

When both defenders follow, the contract is assured. Declarer returns to dummy with the ace of clubs and ruffs another heart. If the ruff stands up, declarer cashes the king of clubs for his tenth trick. If West overruffs, he is down to nothing but clubs and must lead a club into declarer's king-jack tenace, giving declarer two more tricks in the suit for a total of ten.

By Patrick Massey  
Reader